

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 48.

New York and Chicago, April 19, 1913.

No. 16.

## WILL APPEAL SAUSAGE RULING.

In the federal district court at St. Louis last week application was made for an injunction to restrain the federal meat inspection authorities from enforcing the order of the Department arbitrarily specifying the water and cereal ingredients in sausage. The matter was argued on Tuesday, and on Saturday Judge Dyer handed down a decision refusing to grant the application.

Meat interests have decided to appeal to the higher federal courts, and the question of the authority of the government to interfere in the private affairs and conduct of the business, as it has done under the guise of meat inspection, will be taken to the highest court for adjudication. This appeal will be prepared at once, and will come up at the May term of court.

The case at St. Louis was brought by Gustav Bischoff, Sr., president of the St. Louis Independent Packing Company, who is also president of the American Meat Packers' Association. The merits of cereal and water in sausage were not argued before Judge Dyer, the attorneys resting upon the contention that the government did not possess the necessary authority under the law to arbitrarily take over the management of packinghouses as it has tried to do.

The misleading impression which has appeared to prevail, that the sausage order in question was necessary to prevent adulteration of sausage, will be dissipated by the presentation of the facts as to sausage manufacture when the whole question comes to be thrashed out in court.

## BIG ARGENTINE PACKING FIRE.

A fire in the meat packing plant of the La Blanca Company at Buenos Aires, one of the largest meat plants in South America, recently did damage estimated at about \$600,000. It was with difficulty that the fire was gotten under control. It was confined to the old portion of the plant, however, and did not reach the new building. It is said that it will cause interruption in the export of beef from this plant to Europe for a time, but will not interfere with mutton shipments.

## PARAGUAY BARS CATTLE EXPORTS.

The government of Paraguay, South America, by a law promulgated January 4, 1913, put in force the following export duties: Male cattle, 1.50 pesos gold (\$1.45) per head; calves, 3.50 pesos (\$3.38) per head.

## GOVERNMENT WANTS FREE OLEOMARGARINE Tax Taken Off for Its Own Use—Not for Benefit of Consumers

The federal government thinks so well of oleomargarine as a food article for its own use that it has taken advantage of a law which permits it to remit the federal tax on supplies used by the government. Hereafter oleomargarine used by the government will not be subject to the federal revenue tax. An order to this effect, signed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, was made public this week.

This formal and unqualified recognition by the new administration of the merits and standing of oleomargarine as a food product will be of the widest interest, not only because of the standing it gives the product in the eyes of the public, but for a different reason. If the government thinks well enough of oleomargarine to want it free of tax for its own uses, the question will naturally arise:

Why should not the citizens who support the government have the same privilege? If the men of the army and navy and others in the government service can use oleomargarine free of tax, why not consumers generally?

The order in question was made public this week by the federal Internal Revenue Department, and includes a full set of regulations signed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo providing for the withdrawal of oleomargarine from factories free of tax under provisions of section 3464, revised statutes. This law provides that "the privilege of purchasing supplies of goods imported from foreign countries for the use of the United States, duty free, which now does or hereafter shall exist by provision of law, shall be extended under such regulations as

the Secretary may prescribe to all articles of domestic production which are subject to tax by the provisions of this title."

Under the authority of this section of the law Secretary McAdoo prescribes a set of regulations by which oleomargarine may be withdrawn from factories free of tax for the use of the United States as supplies for the army, navy, etc. This action naturally gives rise to the conclusion that the federal government will use oleomargarine much more extensively than in the past for supply purposes in its various departments.

The regulations are technical and not of general interest. They provide forms and blanks to be used by heads of departments in certifying to the purchase of oleomargarine for government purposes, and bond and report forms for the manufacturer to be used in the same way.

The great significance of this simple order will be generally appreciated, not only as a recognition of oleomargarine by the government as a food product of equal standing with butter, but as establishing a precedent which is bound to result in the abolition of any discriminatory tax on oleomargarine which hampers its free use by consumers.

## PANAMA ENCOURAGES OLEO MAKING.

In order to encourage the manufacture of butter, cheese, oleomargarine, and other animal products in general in Panama, the government has authorized exemption from duties and other concessions, to be granted upon special application. For ten years the following products, when for use in connection with such manufacture, may be imported duty-free: Construction material, machinery, raw materials (including oils, fats, stearine, fine neutral lard, coloring matters, and fine salt), wood for making small packing cases, cans and wrapping paper. Establishments taking advantage of these concessions will also be free from local taxation for a period of 20 years.

## RUSSIAN MEAT FOR GERMANY.

German engineers who are specialists in constructing refrigerating abattoirs have gone to Moscow to investigate the possibility of establishing such abattoirs for shipping Russian meat to Germany without the assistance of Russian cattle dealers, writes Consul General John H. Snodgrass of Moscow.

## Here Is Another One!

Under the heading, "NOT ONLY AS GOOD, BUT BETTER," the NEW YORK TIMES said the other day in an editorial:

"Not only does oleomargarine supply at half the cost a nutritive equivalent of the best butter, but, owing to the method of its manufacture from meat and vegetable oils, it is better because safer from the hygienic standpoint than is the far greater part of real butter found in the markets."

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE PACKING BUSINESS

### Rise of the Industry at Kansas City and East St. Louis

From "The Morris Standard."

While Chicago's star was in its ascendancy and it was gaining world-wide renown as a livestock center, there arose conditions in the transportation world which resulted in the establishment of other packing centers. The railroads were developing in advance of the country and the matter of freight rates became of considerable concern.

Following the lead of the famous pioneers who established the Chicago Yards, others realized the opportunities awaiting them in the establishment of yards at railroad terminals and centers which were at once on a competing freight basis with Chicago and close to the States which produced the livestock.

Kansas City, partly on account of the foresight of its founders, and largely on account of its location, because established as an important center soon after the close of the Civil War. There were several causes for this. The West had then become a factor of tremendous importance in our national development. The broad, verdant pastures of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska were rapidly becoming thickly settled.

Soon crops of such proportions—due to the exceptional fertility of the soil—were grown that a large surplus was found on hand, and in many instances corn was used as fuel. The farmers had not then come to realize the importance of raising livestock, or marketing grain on the hoof, to obtain greater profit per acre and to restore to the seemingly perpetually fertile soil those elements taken up by growing grains. Texas at this point found itself with thousands of head of stock on hand, but was confronted with other conditions which minimized the value of its most important asset. As early as the fifties, stock had been driven north and perished in the States of Missouri and Kansas.

#### Kansas City as a Packing Center.

The Civil War checked this industry, but at the close of the war the 250,000 head which had accumulated on the Lone Star State ranges were gradually driven north, and this tended to establish Kansas City as an important livestock point.

These long-horned cattle of Texas were the successors to the product introduced into Mexico in the sixteenth century by importation from Spain. This class has now become almost extinct by constant crossing with thoroughbred bulls from the herds of the North. Today a load of old-style Texans is a novelty, and many who have worked in the Yards for a number of years have yet to see a drove of that type.

Kansas City was opened as a feeding station in 1868. It was found that the facilities were inadequate, and in 1871 a company was formed by Boston capitalists for the purpose of building and equipping a stock yard at Kansas City. Between 1871 and 1880 there was very little growth at the Yards from a packing standpoint. However, during the succeeding decade large packinghouses were established there, and the growth at this point was very rapid.

During the year 1909, 143,750 car loads of stock were received, valued at \$175,000,000. The capacity of the Stock Yards at the present time is 70,000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and

45,000 sheep. The Yards cover an area of 270 acres.

Railroad facilities there are excellent, and the volume of business done through packinghouses has become very large. Morris & Company built their large plant there during the year 1903, opening same the early part of 1904, and next to Chicago, it is the largest plant they have.

The Stock Yards Company during 1910 built a magnificent exchange building, the finest in the country, nine stories high, fire-proof throughout, having a frontage of 250 feet on the main street and extending back 126 feet.

With the advent of large packinghouses at these two strategic railroad centers, came the growth of the Yards. Packers were anxious to secure stock as near the point of production as possible, for in the case of hogs the cost of transportation of a large portion of the cured product, the dry salt meats to the south and southeast, was very little more than from Chicago, and large producers who wished to compete must have every advantage in cost of production.

The yards in East St. Louis were opened in 1872, and have shown a steady growth ever since. The space occupied by these yards is something over 100 acres. They have a daily capacity of over 20,000 cattle, 30,000 hogs and 15,000 sheep. The receipts for the year 1912 were approximately 199,000 cattle, 2,529,000 hogs and 1,030,000 sheep; ranking third in cattle, second in hogs and fourth in sheep.

Morris & Company's plant at this point was their second place of operation. Other yards followed, and Omaha, which is well located to secure the hog supplies of Iowa and Nebraska, soon became an important center. St. Joseph, Dallas, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, Denver and Wichita soon gained importance as livestock centers.

In the last few years conditions again have changed, until now there are a score or more of movements on foot having their common slogan: "More and Better Livestock." These are largely economic questions, and will be taken up in subsequent articles dealing with this phase of the packing industry.

#### HUMANE SLAUGHTERING ABROAD.

There has been considerable agitation in recent years with the object of putting into force everywhere more humane methods of slaughtering meat animals. This agitation has not made much headway in the United States, since the modern American abattoir system eliminates many of the objections raised by those behind this propaganda. In Great Britain, however, where the industry is not on such a modern and well-organized basis the movement for humane slaughtering continues.

In connection with a demonstration of humane slaughtering methods which was given last month at Edinburgh, Scotland, the following review of the subject as it refers to conditions in the United Kingdom was prepared by Loudon M. Douglas, the well-known animal industry expert. Prof. Douglas says in part:

"Much attention has recently been directed to the methods adopted for the slaughtering of animals for food, and a strong case has

been made out for reform in the methods at present in use. Hitherto the treatment of animals in public or private slaughterhouses has not attracted much attention, as it is a subject which has not appealed to the average refined taste. That, however, is an attitude which is regrettable, as the magnitude of the meat industry is such as to warrant very special control and regulation.

"It will astonish a good many people to know that last year we consumed more than 1,000,000 tons of home-grown beef and mutton, a quantity running into many millions of cattle and sheep. In addition, it has been computed that we consumed well over three million home-grown pigs.

"Many of the animals referred to, and indeed the large majority of them, were handled in public abattoirs, but the percentage so dealt with was much greater in Scotland than in any other part of the United Kingdom, owing to the fact that the private abattoir has been almost entirely abolished throughout the country. Nearly all the Scottish burghs, in particular, possess public abattoirs, and as a consequence fully 90 per cent. of the meat supplied in these burghs has passed through abattoirs which are thoroughly under control. It seems a very curious thing that there should be so much opposition in England and Wales to the establishment of the public abattoir system, considering that it has been so highly successful in Scotland.

"It will be obvious that any general regulations which may come into force in connection with humane slaughtering will be more easily applied in the case of public abattoirs than in private establishments, as the control over the latter is much less effective than in the larger institutions. It is quite possible, for example, that local authorities in the burghs may be authorized to impose regulations with regard to slaughtering, which would not apply to private slaughterhouses outside these areas. This would therefore point to legislation being passed which would regulate slaughtering in every establishment where it is carried on.

"The agitation in connection with humane slaughtering began about ten years ago, and it first of all resulted in the appointment of a committee by the Admiralty to inquire into the whole subject. This committee reported in 1904, and the following is a summary of the recommendations which they made:

(a) All animals, without exception, must be stunned, or otherwise rendered unconscious, before blood is drawn.

(b) Animals awaiting slaughter must be so placed that they cannot see into the slaughterhouse, and the doors of the latter must be kept closed whilst slaughtering is going on.

(c) The drainage of the slaughterhouse must be so arranged that no blood or other refuse can flow out within sight or smell of animals awaiting slaughter, and no such refuse shall be deposited in proximity to the waiting pens.

(d) If more animals than one are being slaughtered in one slaughterhouse at the same time, they must not be within view of each other.

(e) None but licensed men shall be employed in or about slaughterhouses.

"Since then the agitation has been continued, but there has been no attempt made to enforce any of these recommendations. A great advance, however, has been made through the action of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in perfecting humane slaughtering instruments and in giving public demonstrations so as to convince all those interested that these instruments are preferable to the traditional weapons generally in use.

"In 1911 a bill was introduced into the House of Commons, having for its object the regulation of slaughterhouses throughout the United Kingdom, but it was not proceeded with, and since then the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has carried on the work of education of the meat industry in this matter.

"At the beginning of 1912 a committee was formed, and met at the rooms of the so-

(Continued on page 34.)



## SURPRISING COLD STORAGE FACTS

### Small Proportion of Meat and Food Products Kept in Storage

An exhaustive investigation by the Federal government, covering a period of years, shows that but 3 per cent. of a year's production of fresh beef is kept in cold storage, but 4 per cent. of fresh mutton, but 11½ per cent. of pork, and—more amazing still—but 9½ per cent. of the butter and 15 per cent. of the eggs.

The consuming public, misled by the sensational press and self-seeking agitators, is the one to be amazed by these official figures. The trade has known it all along, though the statistics as worked out by the investigators put the situation in a little more concrete form.

The public has been given the impression that the larger proportion of our perishable food supplies were held in cold storage at the mercy of food speculators. Even investigations by State and local commissions have in part substantiated this conception—or misconception, rather. The Federal investigation was comprehensive. It took in storage warehouses and markets all over the country, covered longer periods of time, and availed itself of the complete statistics as to production and distribution gathered in the latest Federal census.

In making public the report the Department of Agriculture says that "the results are more or less distinguished from results of investigations by State commissions, which have had a narrow basis of fact, and have depended considerably upon the academic processes of assumed incomplete premises, and upon deductions. *This investigation negatives some popular misconceptions with regard to the cold storage business, and substantially sustains some of the assertions made by cold storage warehousemen.*"

#### Scope of the Investigation.

The economics of cold storage is covered by the recently-issued bulletin prepared by George K. Holmes, Chief of the Division of Production and Distribution, Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture. The information was collected from a large number of cold storage warehouses, both private and public, situated in all parts of the United States. The commodities represented are fresh beef, mutton and pork, dressed poultry, butter and eggs.

The subject of cold storage commodities in relation to prices is covered by another bulletin, recently issued, a review of which appeared in last week's issue of The National Provisioner.

During the three heavier cold storage months (September, October, November) of the storage year 1910-11, 47 per cent. of the fresh beef placed in cold storage during the whole year was received into the warehouses, 59.8 per cent. of the fresh mutton (August, September, October), 59.2 per cent. of the dressed poultry (November, December, January), 70 per cent. of the butter (June, July, August, and sometimes May), and 79.4 per cent. of the eggs (April, May, June).

In the lighter cold storage months of the same year, February, March and April, 10.3 per cent. of the fresh beef placed in cold storage during the whole year was received into warehouses; in May, March and April, 8.1 per cent. of the mutton; in May, June

and July, 3.4 per cent. of the dressed poultry; in February, March and April, 2.7 per cent. of the butter; and in December, January and February, 1.4 per cent. of the eggs.

The receipts of fresh pork into cold storage are quite evenly distributed throughout the year.

#### Deliveries Out of Storage.

It was established in this investigation that 71.2 per cent. of the fresh beef received into cold storage in the cold storage year 1909-10 was delivered within three months after receipt, 28.8 per cent. of the fresh mutton, 95.2 per cent. of the fresh pork, 75.7 per cent. of the dressed poultry, 40.2 per cent. of the butter and 14.3 per cent. of the eggs.

The percentage of the year's receipts delivered in seven months is 99 for fresh beef, 99.3 per cent. for fresh mutton, 99.9 per cent. for fresh pork, 96.1 per cent. for dressed poultry, 88.4 per cent. for butter and 75.8 per cent. for eggs.

An important result of this investigation is that the receipts of fresh beef, mutton and pork, dressed poultry, butter and eggs, into cold storage are entirely or very nearly exhausted by the deliveries within ten months.

"It is a matter of some consequence to farmers and to consumers," says the bulletin, "if the cold storage of farm products results in carrying over to the next year of production a quantity large enough to depress the price of that year." From the natural storage year ending August, 1910, 9.6 per cent. of the receipts are carried over to the next year in the case of fresh beef; the percentage for fresh mutton for the natural storage year ending July, 1910, was 15.1 per cent.; for fresh pork for the natural storage year ending April, 1910, 5.4 per cent.; for dressed poultry for the natural storage year ending July, 1910, 7.7 per cent.; for butter for the natural storage year ending April, 1910, 4.9 per cent., and for eggs for the natural storage year ending April, 1910, 0.2 of 1 per cent.

The fresh beef received into cold storage during the year beginning May, 1909, was kept there on the average for 2.28 months; the fresh mutton 4.45 months; the fresh pork 0.88 of 1 month, and the butter 4.43 months. The dressed poultry received during the year beginning March, 1909, was kept on the average 2.42 months; the eggs 5.91 months.

The report states that the owners of cold

storage commodities "must use good judgment and take their goods out of storage before the costs of storage, added to the original cost of the goods and some profit, will raise the total amount of cost of goods above the market price. It is a problem of the future."

For the average length of time in cold storage, as ascertained in this investigation, the actual costs of storage are: For fresh beef 0.997 of 1 cent per pound; fresh mutton 1.564 cents per pound; fresh pork 0.350 of 1 cent per pound; for dressed poultry 1.079 cents per pound; for butter 2.532 cents per pound; for eggs 3.505 cents a dozen.

#### Only a Fraction of Production Stored.

This investigation endeavors to arrive at some tentative conclusions with regard to the percentage of the national production that enters into cold storage during the year. The results of estimates and computations make it appear that 3.1 per cent. of a year's production of fresh beef, commercial slaughter, goes into cold storage; 4.1 per cent. of the commercial slaughter of mutton, and 11.5 per cent. of the commercial slaughter of pork.

Of the farm and factory production of butter during the year, 9.6 per cent. goes into cold storage, and of the farm and non-farm production of eggs, 15 per cent.

A computation of the wholesale value of five of the commodities embraced in this investigation received into cold storage during the year is ventured with the result that the wholesale value of the fresh beef received into cold storage is estimated to be \$15,000,000; of the fresh mutton \$1,600,000; of the fresh pork \$18,000,000; of the butter \$40,000,000, and of the eggs \$64,000,000. The total wholesale value of these commodities received into cold storage during the year is \$138,000,000 at prices of the year ending October, 1911.

The report contains a study of cold storage butter as a fraction of the supply for New York City, and a similar study for eggs for Boston, Chicago and New York.

It is declared in this report that "the results have been established by inductive processes, and in this respect that they are more or less distinguished from results of investigations by State commissions which have had a narrow basis of fact and have depended considerably upon the academic processes of assumed incomplete premises and upon deductions.

"The investigation negatives some popular misconceptions with regard to the cold storage business, and substantially sustains some of the assertions made by cold storage warehousemen."

#### COST OF HAULING UP HILL.

It formerly took five horses to drag a three-ton load up a steep hill leading to the I. Renaud Company's wholesale warehouse in Fall River, Mass. A Kissel-Kar truck, rated at three tons, now does this work at an operating cost of \$1.25 per day. It is stated that the amount of necessary labor and time expended are also greatly lessened. This truck, in use since September 1, 1912, has had practically no repairs, while the cost of maintenance has been less than that of one horse. The Renaud Company is naturally quite enthusiastic regarding the record of their truck.

#### HANDLING BY-PRODUCTS

The first of a series of articles on "The Systematic Treatment of Packinghouse Products" will appear in an early issue of The National Provisioner. In these articles it is intended to take up the treatment and utilization of by-products in a thorough and systematic way for the benefit of the smaller packer, especially. It is hoped that he may obtain through them some idea of a systematic handling of his by-products, to take the place of present haphazard and money-losing methods. Watch for these articles.

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

### BEEF EXTRACT METHODS.

An inquirer writes for this information:  
Editor The National Provisioner:

I should like to know how to make beef extract. Can you give me some general information concerning this matter?

Fresh lean beef, freed of all fat, bone and sinew, may be used in the manufacture of beef extract, providing, of course, it is not of more value in other channels, as it must be remembered that fresh beef contains about 75 per cent. of water. Hence, according to quality, 30 to 40 pounds of beef would be required to make 1 pound of solid beef extract.

There are two classes of beef extracts, as regards consistency; that is, "solid" and "fluid" extracts. The former is reduced to about 15 to 20 per cent. moisture, and the latter probably 50 per cent., the balance being total solids. The addition of spices is not necessary, but a certain amount of salt is necessary for flavor and preservation.

Other meats, beef offal, also liquors from cooking vats and spent pickles which contain considerable albumen and natural salts, may be used in the manufacture of beef extracts. In using pickles the surplus salt contained must be eliminated before the liquor goes to the evaporator. This is effected to a great extent by boiling, settling and filtering. Use in boiling, if necessary, an addition of fresh water to the liquor.

When fresh meats are used they should not be hashed to a pulp, but merely cut into small pieces prior to cooking, which is effected in a closed tank at from 15 to 20 pounds steam pressure for three or four hours. Too high pressure and too long cooking is to be avoided. As soon as the cooking

is finished the liquor is drawn to storage tanks, kept hot but not boiling, and thoroughly skimmed of all scum before passing through a filter to the vacuum evaporator. From the last "effect" in the evaporator process the finished product is received in a flat-bottomed, porcelain-lined kettle equipped with an agitator. From 7 to 10 per cent. of salt and the same of granulated sugar should be added to the finished extract.

Equipment for the manufacture of beef extract depends upon the quantity of liquor to be handled. In a small way the necessary equipment is not very expensive.

### CARRYING SMOKED MEATS.

A Canadian packer writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Kindly advise us the best temperature at which to carry smoked meats?

Smoked meats should never be subjected to extreme cold, either in storage or refrigerator cars, neither should they be kept in a damp atmosphere. They will lose their desirable fresh, bright color and possibly become streaked. Smoked meats when taken from the smokehouse should be placed in a dry, airy room (not too much air circulation, however,) around 45 to 48 degs. Fahr., until thoroughly cooled, and then sold as quickly as possible, not only on account of the general good condition and color, but also on account of shrinkage.

Now that the heated season is fast approaching "skipper" flies have to be guarded against, hence the screening of all openings to the store room is advisable, also the darkening of room, if possible.

### BONE MEAL FERTILIZER.

An inquirer writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you tell me something about bone meal fertilizer and its treatment?

There are two ground bone fertilizers produced in the packinghouse. They are ground raw bone and ground steam bone, worth, respectively, at the present time about \$24 to \$25 and \$20 to \$21 per ton at Chicago. Raw bone is bone from which the grease has

been extracted in open vats, while steam bone is bone from which the grease has been extracted in closed tanks under about 40 pounds steam pressure. Raw bone will analyze about 6.25 per cent. moisture, 53.50 per cent. bone phosphate and 5.25 per cent. ammonia. Steam bone will analyze 7 per cent. moisture, 55.25 per cent. bone phosphate and 3.75 per cent. ammonia. Ground raw bone is also used for chicken feed to quite an extent. Different mesh screens may be used in grading ground raw bone, from bone meal to any desired size.

Steam bone is more readily pulverized, and much more quickly assimilated by the soil than raw bone, hence it is more of a one-crop fertilizer, while raw bone will be effective for several seasons.

### TO MAKE BOUILLON CUBES.

An Eastern butcher who is developing his by-product department writes:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me the process by which bouillon cubes are made?

Liquor in which beef, chicken, etc., have been cooked is re-boiled, with an addition of spices such as thyme, nutmeg, cloves, pepper, cinnamon, etc.—and also, if desired, fresh vegetables, such as carrots, parsnips, turnips, celery, etc.—until all the virtue has been extracted from these solids. The spices preferably should be boiled in a bag. After sufficient boiling the liquor should be drawn and strained to another kettle, the remaining solids thoroughly pressed, the liquor strained and added, of course. Reboiling in the second kettle is then effected, and all scum removed as it arises to the surface, after which the liquor is passed to a vacuum pan and reduced to a solid extract. This in turn is drawn to a porcelain-lined kettle and therein thoroughly amalgamated with about 15 per cent. of salt, a like amount of granulated sugar and sufficient extract of wheat to render the mass of such a consistency as to permit its being cut into cubes after being spread in shallow pans.

Cheaper grades of bouillon cubes may be made with solid beef extract and an addition of celery salt and wheat gluten.

## STANDARD FOR A GENERATION SWENSON EVAPORATORS

have been put into every industry where evaporators are used. They have become so well and so favorably known that for most of these industries today the Swenson is standard. Repeat orders have followed one another until now half of our business is based upon previous business with the same concerns. At the same time, where required, we will design and construct evaporators of any type to suit special conditions.

We have become the largest manufacturers of evaporators in the United States because we have gone at the thing from the right standpoint. Our staff of engineers includes men whose experience ranges over all industries using evaporators, and whose training has been along thoroughly scientific lines. Every evaporator we build is designed to fulfill certain specific conditions. It is designed with the background of this wealth of experience, and is based upon correct principles. Only

under such conditions could the business have been built up to our present dimensions.

The reason the big packers come back to us for more and more evaporators for tank water is because they have thoroughly tested out our product and found it satisfactory. The man whose plant is smaller does not always have opportunity to make these tests, but he can safely rely upon the example of the men of widest experience.

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(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO

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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and  
Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'  
Association.

Published by

The Food Trade Publishing Co

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

at No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.

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## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID.

United States .....	\$3.00
Canada .....	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21 m.) (26 fr.) .....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each .....	.10

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## AN OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT

Oleomargarine now commands where it once begged for recognition as a legitimate competitor of butter. Improved methods of manufacture and marketing have had most to do with this; the product had won its way on its merits against desperate opposition. But the high cost of living, bringing into strong relief the highway-robber tactics of the butter monopolists, has been a strong element in the situation. Forced to try oleomargarine because of high butter prices, consumers formerly prejudiced against it have come to find it as wholesome and palatable as butter, and much cheaper.

Even officialdom, once chary of giving it recognition, has now come to be its hearty advocate in many instances. It is only lately that the Commissioner of Health of New York City, the official guardian of the health of more than four million people, had this to say in a signed statement in the Monthly Bulletin of the New York Health Department:

"WE SHOULD ENCOURAGE THE USE OF BUTTERINE IN PLACE OF BUTTER, FOR ITS FOOD VALUE IS EQUAL TO THAT OF BUTTER, IT IS LESS LIABLE TO BECOME RANCID OR INFECTED, AND IT IS ONE-THIRD CHEAPER."

This is strong and plain language, and the more emphatic coming from a man who is not only the health commissioner of the largest city in the country, but also a scientific expert of world-wide reputation. We presume the butter people will attempt to discredit the statement and its author, as they did the chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry when he talked of disease in dairy products. Consumers can and will understand Dr. Lederle, however. He speaks in perfectly plain English.

## FOREIGN MEAT INFORMATION

Public comprehension of the world meat situation is apt to be badly befogged by the character of much of the printed information concerning it. An instance is a report from a consular clerk in Lisbon, Portugal, given publicly by the government.

This report tells of Argentine beef (frozen) selling at retail in Lisbon for from 8½ to 13½ cents per pound, even after paying a "consumption tax" of 1.36 cents per pound. This should be interesting news to the London trade, where the same grade of Argentine beef the same week sold for 7½ cents per pound wholesale, in the carcass, according to official records. The comparative price of retail cuts may be figured from this basis. Portugal must be a wonderful place to trade.

This same consular report also declares that native beef at Lisbon could be sold for such a low price that it would drive even this cheap Argentine beef out of the market, were it not for the local tax on fresh-slaughtered meat of nearly 8 cents per pound. If there is so much native beef in Portugal that it can be marketed at such prices, it is surprising that some of it has not been exported to relieve the shortage in other countries.

This sort of meat information seems to be on a level with that of daily newspapers which so long circulated the canard concerning the sale of United States beef cheaper in London than in New York.

## MORE COTTON MEAL HERESY

A false idea sufficiently well spread has as many lives as a cat, and is as hard to kill. Producers of cottonseed products have been irritated for many years now by repetition of the mistaken theory that cottonseed meal possesses a toxic quality which makes it fatal to hogs. It was a high government official who conceived this theory, and like Wiley with his pre-conceived notions concern-

ing food preservation, he hated to give it up. He didn't, of course, but continued to reiterate it, and it was echoed by his subordinates and colleagues throughout the country, with a few notable exceptions.

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that such an honest, conscientious and usually well-informed farmers' journal as Hoard's Dairyman should give utterance to the following in answering the inquiry of a patron: "We would not advise feeding cottonseed meal to hogs. They will consume a little of it for a while, but if fed continually they will sicken and die. Cottonseed meal is not a hog feed."

When they read this we can see the hair rise on the necks of the Texas farmers who have raised innumerable crops of hogs on cottonseed meal—and some of them sometimes on nothing but cottonseed meal. We presume it is possible to "poison" hogs by feeding them cottonseed meal. You can kill cattle with alfalfa any time you want to. But that doesn't damn alfalfa as a cattle feed. As Coburn, of Kansas, would rejoice: "Not by a dam site!"

The National Provisioner is not a farmers' paper. But it does represent the producers of cottonseed products, and it has the evidence that cottonseed meal, properly fed, is not fatal to hogs, but, on the other hand, is a safe, satisfactory and often profitable feed.

## WOULD BAR OLEOMARGARINE

A bill has been introduced in the Colorado legislature to permit the manufacture of oleomargarine in that State. Under present domination of butter interests its manufacture there is prohibited. The result is that the million or more pounds consumed in the State every year is shipped in under federal regulation. The framer of the bill believes in home industry and wants this product made within the State, but the butter interests are fighting the measure bitterly. They declare that it "would seriously interfere with the trade in dairy products." Their own words reveal the motive behind their opposition. They want a monopoly of the market for butter.

## THE CRUSHERS' CONVENTION

The dates of the annual convention of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at Chicago have been changed to June 23, 24 and 25. The dates originally selected were earlier in the month, but it was found that they conflicted with other meetings, and for this reason they were advanced. They now fit in conveniently with dates selected for meetings of local and other associations, and will enable those in the trade who so desire to visit more than one convention without loss of time or extra travel. And Chicago puts on her best dress in June.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

Armour & Company are preparing to erect a branch cooler at Brownwood, Tex.

The Mineola Cotton Oil Company, Mineola, Tex., will erect a cottonseed oil mill costing \$60,000.

Ground will be broken shortly at Lima, Ohio, for the new branch house of Swift & Company.

The Puenti Ranch Packing Company, of Puenti, Cal., will establish pork packing plants on its 5,700-acre ranch.

A company is being organized at Shreveport, La., with \$500,000 capital stock to erect a fertilizer factory.

It is reported that Henry Warden contemplates the erection of an abattoir plant at Fredericksburg, Va.

The Weil Packing Company, Little Rock, Ark., is having plans prepared for the erection of a cold storage plant.

The Consumers' Agricultural Phosphate Company, Kittery, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000. H. Mitchell is president.

R. R. Austin, of Austwell, Tex., and associates have organized a company with \$65,000 capital stock to establish a cottonseed oil mill.

The Jefferson Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company, Jefferson, Tex., has been organized with a capital stock of \$50,000 by F. I. Clark, president; A. Hope, secretary-treasurer.

The Vegeglue Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with \$2,000 capital stock by P. T. Bolz and others. The company will manufacture vegetable glue.

Extensive improvements to the Denver Union Stock Yards and the enlargement of the plant of the Colorado Packing and Provision Company at Denver, Colo., is contemplated.

The directors of the State Penitentiary at Columbia, S. C., have appointed D. J. Griffith, J. G. Mobley and W. H. Glenn to investigate the feasibility of erecting fertilizer grinding plant.

Record has been made of the conveyance by the Merchants' Cold Storage and Warehouse Company to Sulzberger Sons Company of the property in Ashland avenue, 869 feet north of 43rd street, Chicago, Ill.

R. K. Wooten, of Chickasha, Okla., has purchased the El Reno packing plant, El Reno, Okla., and will convert it into a cottonseed oil mill and refinery and compound lard factory. A refrigerating and ice plant will also be established.

J. C. Good, for many years connected with the Union Meat Company of Portland, has purchased a block of stock in the Mitchem Brothers' packing plant at Spokane, Wash., and has assumed the duties of general manager. He will have full charge of the business operations of the company.

At a recent meeting of planters and business men it was decided to organize a company with a capital stock of \$50,000 to build a cottonseed oil mill at Richmond, Tex. A third of the money was subscribed and almost all of the stock was taken. The site has been selected for the mill.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Eureka Fertilizer Company held in Elkton, Md., before Henry A. Warburton, referee in bankruptcy, a large number of the creditors presented their claims, aggregating \$80,000. The creditors elected the following trustees in bankruptcy: Frederick T. Haines, William S. Evans and Robert C. Thackery, with bond fixed at \$40,000.

S. J. Weinstein, sales agent at New York, will sever his connections with the Kentucky Refining Company on May 1, and will then connect himself with Aspegren & Co. Mr. Weinstein has been connected with the Kentucky Refining Company for two and a half years in the capacity of sales manager. Prior to going with them he was connected with the American Cotton Oil Company.

Henry Crosman, for many years past associated with Morris & Company and Sulzberger & Sons Company in a managerial capacity, has connected himself with the Davidson Commission Company, particularly to handle cash provisions, cottonseed oil and cottonseed products. His long experience in handling this particular line of business in a large way will enable him to give the trade valuable assistance in providing for its requirements as to purchases and also in disposing of its surplus products.

## TENDERS

—FOR—

**Equipment of Municipal Abattoir and Rendering Building proposed to be erected at the foot of Tecumseh Street, Toronto.**

Bulk tenders for all equipment and general work on the above buildings, not included in builders' specifications (which will include machinery, pens, fences motors, drives, elevators, conveyors, compressors, presses, evaporators, cooking tanks, bone and fat washers, boilers, pumps, plumbing, steam heating, painting, chimney, etc.), will be received by registered post only, addressed to the undersigned, up to noon on

**TUESDAY, 29th APRIL, 1913**

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of tender and all information obtained at the office of Messrs. William R. Perrin and Company, Limited, 530 King Street east, Toronto, and No. 200 Old Colony Building, corner Dearborn and Van Buren Streets, Chicago, Ill.

Envelopes containing tenders must be plainly marked on the outside, "Bulk Tender for Equipment of Municipal Abattoir and Rendering Building." The usual conditions relating to tendering as prescribed by City By-law must be strictly complied with or tenders will not be entertained, and all tenders are to be subject to the condition that the work will be finished November 1st, 1913. Parties tendering shall submit with their tender the names of two personal sureties or the bond of a guarantee company.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

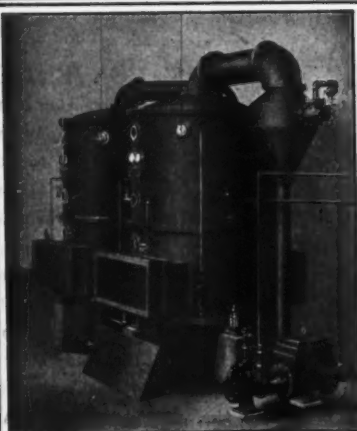
H. C. HOCKEN (Mayor),  
Chairman, Board of Control.  
City Hall, Toronto, April 1st, 1913.

New Improvements on Our Original  
Sanitary Rendering and Drying Machines.  
Over 200 Old Machines in Service.  
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Buffalo, N. Y.

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**THE WISE PACKER investigates and buys from  
ZAREMBA COMPANY Buffalo, N. Y.**

(New York Office, 708 Singer Annex)



## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### HOW THE BUTCHER CAN MAKE MONEY.

It has been declared over and over again that the butchers of today cannot make money at the present high cost of meat. On this subject the John E. Smith's Sons Company of Buffalo, N. Y., says to butchers:

"Why depend upon this alone? There is one branch of the meat business that will earn you a good profit. That is the sausage-making branch.

"The higher the price of meat, the more the public in general look favorably toward sausage. It has been demonstrated that sausage is just as nutritious as steaks. It is a great deal cheaper, and if you make it yourself, with the right appliances, it will afford you more profit than you could get out of any other branch.

"If you make good sausage—that is, sausage that is palatable (being juicy and tender)—you could not stop the trade from buying it. It would advertise itself! However, to be juicy and tender it must be cut right. It cannot be mashed, and turned out dry and lumpy.

"A machine which butchers claim has proven one of the most profitable investments they have ever made is the Buffalo Silent Cutter, manufactured by the John E. Smith's Sons Company of Buffalo, N. Y. This machine cuts the meat fine and uniform, saves the juice of the meat, and mixes it in with the meat, thereby producing a sausage that cannot be produced any other way.

"The manufacturers have any number of letters from butchers, showing their appreciation of this machine. Those who have reason to complain of small profits should give this suggestion a trial. The results in increased trade and profits would surprise you."

The John E. Smith's Sons Company, Buffalo, N. Y., are good authority on matters pertaining to this branch of the meat business, and will answer inquiries from butchers who wish further information.

### NEW COMPOUND LARD MIXER.

Known as the Positive Lard and Compound Mixer, the latest machine for the manufacture of compound and mixed lard has been invented and patented by Wm. Mattheiss, of Baltimore, Md. It is said by the makers that it has proven to be the real thing for the compound trade. Numerous machines have been installed throughout the South, and are turning out compound as the trade demands. A number of large packers are reported to have discarded old-style expensive lard machinery, and are said to be using the Positive Mixer exclusively.

### ICE-HANDLING EQUIPMENT.

The Fitzgerald Ice Company of Fitzgerald, Ga., have improved their facilities for handling ice by installing a Gifford-Wood Company pneumatic gig elevating and lowering machine. The machine is constructed for handling 200-lb. cakes.

The Gifford-Wood Company of Boston has sold the Boston Arena Company of that city an automatic ice-lowering machine for handling two cakes of ice simultaneously.

A double chain flight conveyor for handling crushed ice has been purchased by the Borden's Condensed Milk Company of New York City for their plant at Burnside, N. Y.

The Petersburg Crystal Ice Company of Petersburg, Va., has bought a Gifford-Wood Company differential lowering machine for ice on edge.

A gig elevating and lowering machine with a straight-faced friction hoist has been installed in the plant of the Carlstadt Consumers' Ice Company, Carlstadt, N. J.

The C. M. & St. P. R. R. Company of Chicago have equipped their icing station at Aberdeen, S. Dak., with Gifford-Wood Company ice-handling machinery. The complete outfit consists of four gig elevating and lowering machines with two double drums flat-faced friction hoists for handling manufactured ice, 24 x 34 x 37 inches.

The Washington (D. C.) plant of the American Ice Company of New Jersey has been equipped with two gig ice elevating and lowering machines with motor drive; two end thrust friction hoists and one automatic lowering machine.

Ice-handling machinery consisting of a double-chain incline elevator two single-chain platform conveyors, each 750 feet long, also one bucket and belt salt elevator, and one ice crusher, the complete outfit being motor driven, has been installed by Gifford-Wood Company of Chicago for the Hornell Ice & Cold Storage Company at Hornell, N. Y.

### ROTH THROUGH FLOOD TROUBLES.

Cincinnati concerns which were affected by the recent Ohio river floods are again handling business as usual. The John C. Roth Packing Company, which does such a heavy business with its famous "Dove brand" meats, was handicapped for a time in shipping goods, but is now doing business as

usual, as is shown by the following card of appreciation sent to its customers and friends:

"Owing to the many kind remarks and offers of services from our trade when learning of our inconveniences and losses by flood of the Ohio river, we take this means of thanking our thousands of customers. Our best wishes to them are that they and their people who have been in the flooded district will never see a repetition of it, and to those who were fortunate in being spared in this respect, we hope they will never suffer life or property losses from fire and water.

"Assuring you we are again in position to take care of the requirements of your city for "Dove Brand" smoked sugar cured meats and family pure lard in the usual prompt way that our old-established trade is accustomed to, we remain, Your friends,

"THE JOHN C. ROTH PACKING CO."

### RENDERING AND DRYING OFFAL.

The following letter, which may be called another "Boss" boost, speaks for itself:

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 10, 1913.  
The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company,

Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure to advise you of the great work done by the two 5 x 8 "Boss" sanitary rendering and drying tanks during the last few weeks. The city reduction plant being under water during the flood, we operated the tanks at full capacity day and night, tanking and drying offal. We filled them in the evening, tanked over night, drew off the grease and dried the material in the morning. The machines had to do some strenuous work, but did it splendidly, the pump holding vacuum at 30 inches continually.

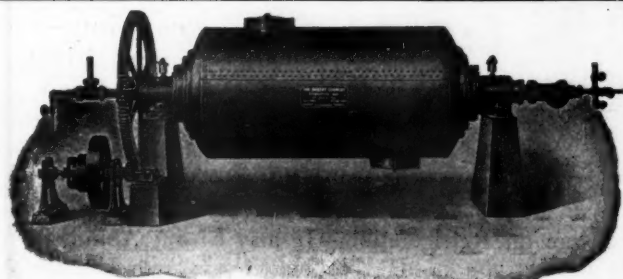
I will be glad to show the tanks and their good works to anybody wishing to investigate their merits.

Yours respectfully,  
JACOB ELLIN.

### "GREEN" MOTOR TRUCK DRIVERS.

Many owners hesitate to put an inexperienced man in charge of a motor truck or delivery wagon, yet there is much evidence that a carefully instructed "greenhorn" will make the best sort of a driver. M. L. Hastings, of Central City, Neb., is a piano dealer who never drove a car until he purchased a 1,500-pound KisselKar for use in his business. He has driven it a year, principally in rough cross-country work, but has had to make only slight and inconsequential repairs. Mr. Hastings declares that 25 miles an hour loaded is easy work for his truck.

NO AGITATING ARMS. NO WEAR ON THE INNER SHELL



The Brecht Rotary Vacuum Dryer.

EQUIPPED WITH SPECIAL STICK FEED  
ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS

## THE BRECHT ROTARY VACUUM DRYER

FOR BLOOD, TANKAGE AND BONES

HAS NO EQUAL FOR ECONOMY IN OPERATING

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PRODUCES DRY TANKAGE AT ONE-HALF THE COST OF ANY OTHER STEAM DRYER MANUFACTURED.

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# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Charlottesville, Va.—The Yancey Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. A. S. Yancey is president.

Lake City, Fla.—The Lake City Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by H. C. Adams and Frank Adams.

Tampa, Fla.—The Crystal Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, and will erect an ice plant of two units, each with a daily capacity of 50 tons. J. R. Collins, of Fassett, Canada, is president.

## ICE NOTES.

Waverly, Va.—The J. L. Bradshaw Company will erect an ice plant.

Brownwood, Tex.—A branch cooler will be erected here by Armour & Company.

El Reno, Okla.—R. K. Wooten, of Chickasha, Okla., will establish a refrigerator and ice plant.

Fredericksburg, Va.—P. N. Stern is preparing plans for a cold storage plant to be erected here.

Abbeville, Ala.—The Universal Ice Company of Birmingham, Ala., will install a 6-ton ice plant here.

Lafayette, Ala.—The Universal Ice Company of Birmingham, Ala., will establish a 6-ton ice plant.

Alexander City, Ala.—A 10-ton ice plant will be established here by the Universal Ice Company of Birmingham, Ala.

Pensacola, Fla.—The Moore Ice Company's plant has been partially destroyed by an explosion. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

Bowie, Tex.—The recently incorporated Bowie Ice and Storage Company will remodel ice plant and erect a cold storage warehouse.

Brundige, Ala.—A 10-ton ice plant will be erected by the Universal Ice Company of Birmingham. The company will also establish a 10-ton plant at York, Ala.

Montevallo, Ala.—An ice plant of 10 tons capacity will be erected by the Montevallo Ice and Light Company, who has succeeded Brown Brothers Lumber Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Contract for the building of a refrigerating plant and an ice-making machine, both of which are to be installed in the New Gibson Hotel's new building on Walnut street, has been awarded to the Triumph Ice Machine Company. The ice-making machine will have a capacity of forty-two tons and the refrigerating plant will be six-

teen tons. The contract includes also the refrigeration of forty-eight cold storage boxes in the new hotel and a complete iced water drinking system. This latter improvement is to be on each floor of the hotel.

## MEAT AND COLD STORAGE AT HAVRE.

Two private cold storage plants in Havre, France, were described in a recent issue. The municipality of Havre has also granted an important franchise to Les Frigorifiques de l'Alimentation Havraise, composed of local capitalists, for establishing a cold storage plant at the municipal abattoirs. The contract makes the proposed plant a quasi-official enterprise. In fact, it is treated as a public utility.

The company's operations will comprise two distinct branches—the abattoir plant, for which it will receive 10,764 square feet in the abattoir inclosure, and the commercial or public plant, which may receive all kinds of food products in storage and manufacture certain by-products. For the latter the municipality will sell to the company 43,055 square feet at \$4.825 per square meter (10,764 square feet). The product of the sale, \$19,300, will be devoted by the city to needed improvements in the slaughterhouse itself.

The municipality concedes to the company for 50 years the exclusive right to operate a cold-storage plant at the abattoir, to be ready for operation within one year. The director of the abattoir will supervise the plant so far as the public health is concerned. The schedule of charges for cold storage compartments, annexed to the contract, is subject to revision every five years. The initial rates are \$0.193 per day per square meter for contracts of one year, and \$0.579 per square meter for monthly contracts in summer.

The company concedes to the city free use of two cold storage compartments, each 2 square meters (21.53 square feet), for preservation of meats for hospitals and meats seized by the veterinary service, and agrees

to supply hospitals with 90 tons of ice per annum without charge. The company may not employ for inside work in the slaughterhouse plant a greater number of foreign workmen or agents than 10 per cent. of the force, except for special work.

Because of protests relating to competition with local trade, the company must not retail any food products, except ice and charged waters, without a special permit from the municipal council for each class of products. This prohibition applies to adjacent communes in a radius of nearly 1 mile from the city limits.

The municipality will probably reserve the right to buy and operate the plant eventually. This condition is frequently named in franchises granted in France, the extensive bonded warehouses of Havre being an example.

A large cold storage plant at the slaughterhouse has been under consideration since one and one half years ago, when the high cost of living first became critical. The mayor of Havre then submitted to the municipal council methods for ameliorating the onerous conditions for the laboring classes. While objecting on fiscal grounds to the suppressing even temporarily of the octroi duties on fresh meats, he promised that the municipal authorities would study feasible means of securing a reduction in meat prices, including a cold storage plant.

It was first thought that this plant might be owned and operated by the municipality. An investigation, however, showed that a plant of 200 compartments would cost about \$35,000 and its operation would require technical skill and involve pecuniary responsibility because of the great value of merchandise in storage.

The business economics presented another strong objection. The municipality would be authorized to sell ice only to butchers resorting to the slaughterhouse, it could not manufacture by-products, and its plant could

## ICE HANDLING MACHINERY

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### B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

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BALTIMORE: Joseph S. Wernig Transfer Co.  
BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Dufee.  
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co., Rockel & Son.  
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Westerlin & Campbell Co.  
CINCINNATI: The Burger Bros. Co.  
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.  
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.  
DENVER: Denver Transit & Warehouse Co.  
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.  
HAVANA: O. B. Cintea.  
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.  
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.  
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.  
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.  
LOUISVILLE: Louisville Public Warehouse Co.  
MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.  
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.  
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Helmsdorf.  
NEWARK: Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.  
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Ranta.  
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.  
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.  
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.  
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.  
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.  
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.  
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.  
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.  
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.  
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.  
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alford & Co.

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not receive all sorts of food products, for that would put the city in direct competition with existing local industries. In view of this limitation of scope, the high cost of operating a municipal plant at the abattoirs would necessitate unduly high rates to clients. Hence the municipal acceptance of the proposals made by Les Frigorifiques de l'Alimentation Havraise.

The representative of the municipality who reported favorably on the proposed contract pointed out that it would benefit not only local trade, but increase the city's general commerce by making it an important center of importation and exportation of all food products. His report specified, for example, the importation of "frozen meats from Argentina, from the west coast of Africa, or even from Madagascar; fruits from Canada, California or Florida; fish and crustacea from Canada; bananas from Haiti; lard from the United States, and the exportation to America of Grenoble nuts; to England of eggs, butter and poultry, and even the flowers of our Provence."

As regards benefits to local butchers and consumers, it is contended that one element responsible for the high cost of living in Havre is the comparatively limited competition among cattle raisers and dealers, because there have been no adequate facilities for storing meat. It is believed that with proper facilities buyers may purchase cattle when market conditions suit them and thereby enjoy a greater latitude. At present they must buy from day to day and pay whatever price dealers may demand.

Butchers also during summer sustain considerable loss in business, for which the consumer must pay. According to the director of the abattoirs of Dijon, the average loss of a butcher in summer is at least 500 francs (\$96.50).

### REFRIGERATING PLANTS IN 1912.

New ice-making plants—under which is included additions to existing plants and the more important ice-making systems installed in connection with refrigerating plants, as at packinghouses, breweries, etc.—were installed to the number of 389, as compared with 433 such installations reported in 1911, according to Ice and Refrigeration.

Cold storage houses to the number of 66 were reported (this number not including several large houses now in process of construction), as compared with 52 such warehouses, reported in 1911. The total amount

of cold storage space added during 1912, while largely a matter of estimate, is figured at over 10,000,000 cu. ft. The figures show:

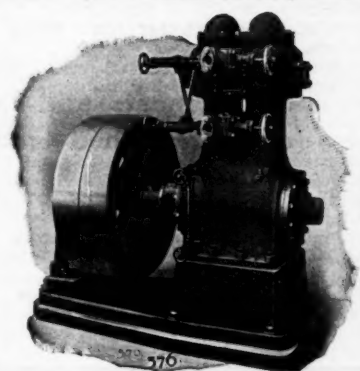
	Number.	Tons Refr.
New Ice making plants.....	389	17,178
Cold storage warehouses.....	66	3,119
Breweries .....	47	4,552
Packinghouses .....	35	3,494
Provision houses .....	36	684
Meat markets .....	175	881
Creameries and dairies.....	169	1,948
Ice cream factories.....	60	1,203
Hotels .....	60	833
Restaurants .....	23	101
Produce commission houses...	41	458
Oil refineries .....	12	924
General stores .....	35	243
Grocery stores .....	23	185
Confectioners .....	20	413
Hospitals and asylums.....	37	337
Fish freezing and storage....	13	180
Office building .....	27	368
Schools and colleges.....	10	97
Residences and apartments...	15	40
Miscellaneous .....	101	2,571
Total .....	1,394	39,809

### FIRE PROTECTION AT BALTIMORE.

The city of Baltimore is anxious to benefit by the big meat packing industries located there, but apparently it is too stingy to afford them fire protection. The president of the Baltimore fire board has ordered fire alarms located at the stockyards just outside the city limits to be removed, and presumably the city department will not answer fire alarms unless it is guaranteed payment for answering such calls.

There was some comment on the action in removing the fire alarm box. The industry financially belongs to the city, although the buildings are in the country or on the line, and the plants of the Union Stockyards Company, the Greenwald Packing Company, Corkran, Hill & Company, and a dozen other concerns do a business of \$20,000,000 a year—no small sum when compared with other industries in and about the city. It is pointed out that practically all of the stock of these companies is held in the city and that the country is only indirectly interested in the business. The companies carry an insurance of close to \$500,000, and all this is placed through the city brokers. There are about 300 men employed about the stockyards, and these all live in the city. If the plants were swept away by a conflagration, it would affect the city more than the country and the great industry might seek quarters in other cities.

### WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS.



SIZES—8 to 17 Tons

## YORK ICE MACHINES

comprise all sizes and types of the ammonia compression and absorption systems of ice-making and refrigeration.

Our enclosed types are made with engine or for belt drive—single cylinder  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 6 tons; double cylinder 8 to 17 tons. Bulletin 42.

Our single column open types, with engine, or for belt drive—single cylinder  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 3 and 6 tons; double cylinder 8, 10, 20 and 30 tons. Bulletin 26.

### York Manufacturing Co.

Largest Ice Machine Manufacturers in the World

Main Office and Works: YORK, PA.

General Western Office:  
Monadnock Bldg., Chicago

EXPORT OFFICE: 72 Trinity Place, N. Y.

Branches in all Principal Cities.

## A CARD OF APPRECIATION

Owing to the many kind remarks, and offers of services from our trade when learning of our inconveniences and losses by flood of the Ohio river, we take this means of thanking our thousands of customers, and our best wishes to them are that they and their people (who have ever been in the flooded district) will never see a repetition of it and to those who were fortunate in being spared in this respect, we hope they will never suffer life or property losses from fire and water.

Assuring you we are again in position to take care of the requirements of your city for "DOVE BRAND" smoked sugar cured meats and family pure lard in the usual prompt way that our old established trade is accustomed to, we remain,

Your friends,  
THE JOHN C. ROTH PACKING CO.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 16.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ @14c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ @14c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ @15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ @15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ @15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 15@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs.

ave., 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11@11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @18c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ @15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17@17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ @15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ @13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

### OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 17.—Hog arrivals continue to fluctuate on various days, but show, all in all, no sign of increase just yet, and the lard market follows the fluctuations of the hog arrivals, and remains on balance about

the same in the course of the week. Tallow maintains its price and follows the fluctuations of the London auctions. The production of neutral lard is restricted, and so is the demand for this article. Business in oleo oil is of fair volume, but the advance in price which was expected has not taken place. Butter oil is increasing in value, but at the enhanced price Europe is doing but little.

### LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending April 12, 1913, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York.....	—	—	—
From Boston.....	—	—	—
From Philadelphia.....	—	—	—
From Baltimore.....	—	—	—
From Montreal.....	—	—	—
Total.....	—	—	—
Total last week.....	214	—	—

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New York Representative: F. B. Cooper, Produce Exchange.

Members American Meat Packers' Ass'n



## PROVISIONS AND LARD

### WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

#### Future Markets Unsettled—Prices Irregular— Hog Prices Maintained—Moving Disap- pointing—Product Stocks Moderate—Dis- tribution Fair—Exports Moderate.

Attention is being called, in the provision market, to the fact that the average price of hogs is fully  $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. over last year, while the average price of product is but very little over last year. The stocks of product are relatively moderate, and the recent Government report points to a rather limited supply for the balance of the spring, and the early summer at least. The Government report was a distinct disappointment to the trade, yet the influence on product values was very limited.

The movement of hogs to market the past week showed a considerable falling off compared with the preceding week, and also compared with last year. On the other hand, there was a moderate increase in the movement of other livestock forward from the country. Packing operations, naturally, are affected by the daily movement of hogs, and packing operations are running behind last year in a rather unsatisfactory manner.

A good deal of attention has been paid during the week, in the daily discussions, to the question of the effect on values of the tariff changes proposed. The recent reports have shown that the attitude of Congress as to a duty on livestock and free product will, possibly, be maintained, which will tend to make an anomalous condition, and many expressions are heard as to the doubtfulness of such enactments as a stimulating proposition to the trade conditions.

The average prices obtained during the past week for hogs were  $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. higher than last year, and nearly three cents over two years ago, but were a full cent a pound under the average in 1910. The livestock values of other food animals was on just about the same basis. The high prices for the livestock naturally preclude any material recession in the price of product.

Compared with the high level reached about a month ago, the market has declined, on pork, from \$1 to \$1.50 per bbl., while lard and ribs are off less than  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. This reaction in values has seemingly been due to the desire to take speculative profits, and it is claimed that packing interests have been somewhat more disposed to make and sell product on the advance. The movement of hogs is, however, so limited that there is likely to be no accumulation of product. The prevailing prices do not seem to check the distribution sufficiently to have much influence on the situation. Stocks are not accumulating, however, and the season is rapidly going by for the ordinary accumulation of supplies.

The outward movement of product has been of fair volume, notwithstanding the price. The exports of lard since the beginning of November have been 275,000,000 lbs., a decrease of only 18,000,000 lbs., which is but little more than a full week's shipments. There has been about the same decrease in the shipments of meats. The total shipments of meats for the season to date have been about 180,000,000 lbs., a decrease of a little more than 14,000,000 lbs., which is also but little in excess of one week's shipments.

The maintenance of the foreign distribution on a good scale is looked upon as indicating a position abroad where consumers are compelled to buy product, notwithstanding the high level of prices.

In view of the Government report, the probabilities as to a full supply of hogs this coming season are not particularly reassuring. With the number of brood sows less than last year, the natural result can only be to raise a crop of pigs not far from last year's total supply. If the healthfulness of the animals was maintained, however, on the previous normal basis, it would mean that the number available for market could easily be increased nearly four million hogs over the total for the year just ended. Such an addition would be sufficient to bring the aggregate product result well up to the big figures of two years ago. It is, therefore, possible that the situation is not as discouraging as it

appears on the surface. Favorable conditions might result in only an average loss from disease, instead of the heavy losses seen the past two years, when the total number of hogs lost from disease has been about twelve million. This is a full fifth of the total slaughter for the year, and is such a big percentage that it would make a very important difference in the aggregate supplies for any year.

It is possible that the heavy losses from disease have constituted one of the reasons why the supplies have not increased more rapidly. The discouraging results have been such as to prove a very serious detriment and the losses to individual farmers have been heavy. The Government statement that ninety per cent. of the losses were probably due to hog cholera shows that the control of this disease is far from being as complete as claimed, and that there is a very great deal to do before farmers can safely go into heavy raising of stock.

**LARD.**—The market shows a better tone, with a fair business. Compound is in fair demand and held more firmly with the rise in oil. City steam, 11c.; Middle West, \$11.15 @11.25; Western, \$11.30; refined Continent, \$11.80; South American, \$12.35; Brazil kegs, \$13.35; compound lard  $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**PORK.**—Prices are very steady. Stocks are limited and not pressed. Interior markets have been irregular, but the movement of hogs is limited and hog prices are very firm. Mess is quoted at \$21.75@22.50; clear, \$21@22.50; family, \$23.50@25.

**BEEF.**—The position of the market is unchanged. Stocks are small and offerings of all kinds continue limited. Quoted: Family, \$23@24; mess, \$19@20; packet, \$21@22; extra Indian mess, \$35@36.

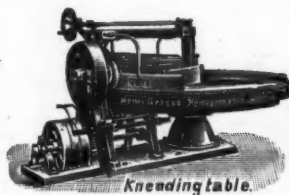
SEE PAGE 26 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 16, 1913:

**BACON.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 120,750 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 2,125 lbs.; Bristol, England, 38,170 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 27,967 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 31,812 lbs.; Camaquey, —, 25,553 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 6,313 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 140,564 lbs.; Guantanamo, Cuba, 23,636 lbs.; Hanover, Germany, 9,460 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,637 lbs.;

## BUTTERINE MACHINERY



Knending table.

### Only Grasso's Butterine Machinery

produces a high-grade butterine and remunerative results.

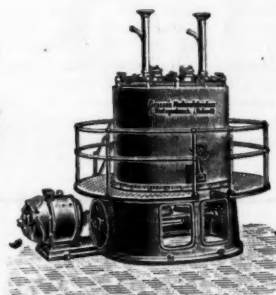
We are specialists since 1870. Nearly all butterine factories throughout the world are working with our special machines. In the U. S. they are in use at all the factories.

Prices and full information free on application

## GRASSO'S MACHINE WORKS

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BOIS-LE-DUC. (Holland)



Havana, Cuba, 29,180 lbs.; Lisbon, Spain, 1,500 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 770,281 lbs.; London, England, 73,248 lbs.; Montevideo, Uruguay, 577 lbs.; Manchester, England, 11,192 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 2,772 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 548 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 25,850 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 2,640 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 6,414 lbs.; Southampton, England, 10,008 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 7,087 lbs.

HAMS.—Barbados, W. I., 551 lbs.; Bristol, England, 2,392 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 6,760 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,581 lbs.; Camaguey, Cuba, 19,324 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 6,307 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 655,188 lbs.; Guantánamo, Cuba, 20,898 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 7,546 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 20,322 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,054 lbs.; London, England, 276,933 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 410,124 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 5,426 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 5,182 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 3,103 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,690 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 6,046 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 2,013 lbs.; Southampton, England, 114,177 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 7,438 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,237 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,080 lbs.

LARD.—Aarhus, Denmark, 2,875 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 172,500 lbs.; Acquin, —, 4,760 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 6,840 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 42,099 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 1,200 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 28,500 lbs.; Bristol, England, 138,600 lbs.; Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela, 22,516 lbs.; Camaguey, Cuba, 25,553 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 14,167 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 15,934 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 14,902 lbs.; Corral, San Dom., 4,899 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 2,750 lbs.; Christiansand, Norway, 8,250 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 16,500 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 18,600 lbs.; Gothenburg, Sweden, 44,118 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,600 lbs.; Guantánamo, Cuba, 155,083 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 82,699 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 12,300 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,030 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 45,666 lbs.; Havre, France, 45,603 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 834,377 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,742 lbs.; Lisbon, Spain, 2,780 lbs.; London, England, 891,499 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 619,368 lbs.; Manchester, England, 222,469 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 16,315 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 1,360 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 4,723 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 32,478 lbs.;

Nassau, W. I., 18,496 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 8,875 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 11,000 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 10,933 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 36,606 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 116,054 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 106,983 lbs.; Port Maria, W. I., 1,224 lbs.; Rio Hacha, —, 4,000 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 312,165 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 24,725 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 1,000 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 11,216 lbs.; Soerabaya, —, 3,550 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 8,875 lbs.; Southampton, England, 200,256 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 133,228 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 4,365 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 367,940 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 2,125 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 160,513 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 49,673 lbs.

PORK.—Acquin, —, 9 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 60 bbls., 14 tcs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 182 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 100 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 116 lbs.; London, England, 128 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 9 tcs., 260 bbls.; Marseilles, France, 12½ bbls.; Macoris, S. D., 24 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 42 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 186 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 339½ bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 10 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 356 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 260 bxs.; Havana, Cuba, 50 pa.; Macoris, S. D., 87 pa.; Port of Spain, W. I., 11 ca.

#### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 16, 1913:

BEEF.—Amsterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 59 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 45 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 28½ bbls.; Colon, Panama, 83 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 12 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 14 bbls., 6 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 28 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 200 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 566 bbls.; Lisbon, Spain, 37 bbls.; London, England, 65 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 255 tcs.; Macoris, S. D., 8½ bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 24 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 29 bbls., 18 tcs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 17 bbls., 9 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 105 bbls.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 20 bbls.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 173,571 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 19,780 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 62,860 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 5 tcs.;

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, April 10, 1913, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cottonseed		Bacon and		Tallow.		Beef.		Pork.		Lard.	
	Cake.	Oil.	Butter.	Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Tes.	Pkgs.	Tes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.
	Bags.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.					
Laurentie, Liverpool				2098			109			371	5052	
Mesaba, London	400			281							10126	
Oceanic, Southampton				15						50	1150	
St. Paul, Southampton				408						25	50	
Chicago City, Bristol				45			5				2316	
Cameronia, Glasgow	100			1395			23			25	425	
Patricia, Hamburg	1100	225		15	50	200	100	910	6400			
President Grant, Hamburg					300	75		645	7423			
Noordam, Rotterdam	10650	874		25				665	5050			
Russia, Libau					135							
Lapland, Antwerp	3507			228	250		64	162	1520			
Manhattan, Antwerp	7111	30						195			1803	
United States, Baltic		50		75			50			100		
Rochambeau, Havre		400									50	
La Lorraine, Havre							25					
Singapore, Havre	10080	250										
Canada, Marseilles	224	576		27	125			6				
Prinz Friedrich Wil., Bremen		75		25			127	120	1850			
Hamburg, Mediterranean				35					100			
Re d'Italia, Mediterranean									35			
Ivernia, Mediterranean		2825						85	465			
San Giorgio, Mediterranean		20							1050			
Argentina, Mediterranean		1796										
Total	32672	7621		4672	800	589	189	3359	44865			

## ADLER & OBERNDORF, Inc.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

BUYERS OF  
ALL GRADES

TALLOW & GREASE

PLACE YOUR OFFERINGS BEFORE US

Constantinople, Turkey, 125 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 170 tcs.; Frankfurt, Germany, 100 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 5 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 95 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 710 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 130 tcs.; London, England, 375 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,054 tcs.; Trieste, Austria, 165 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 9,200 lbs.; Belize, British Honduras, 1,300 lbs.; Bristol, England, 12,037 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,460 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 2,472 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 4,800 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 970 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,000 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 3,290 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,885 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 3,239 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 7,800 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 10,000 lbs.; Port Maria, W. I., 3,000 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 1,890 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 60,347 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 9,725 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,750 lbs.; London, England, 129,462 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 4,012 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 5,419 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 5 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 6 bbls.; London, England, 25 pa.; Liverpool, England, 29 pa.

CANNED MEAT.—Buenos Aires, A. R., 376 cs.; Bangkok, Siam, 30 cs.; Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela, 1,192 pa.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 65 cs., 34 pa.; Guantánamo, Cuba, 250 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 375 cs.; Hamburg, Germany, 200 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 8 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 53 cs.; London, England, 1,511 cs.; Liverpool, England, 182 cs.; Macoris, S. D., 30 cs.; Manchester, England, 1,197 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 56 cs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 54 cs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 50 cs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 76 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 36 cs.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending April 12, 1913, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. '12, to April 12, 1913.
	Week ending April 12, 1913.	Week ending April 13, 1912.	
United Kingdom..	348	1,035	9,180
Continent .....	140	314	7,027
So. & Cen. Am. ....	1,158	170	9,722
West Indies .....	1,581	550	25,336
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	900	601	7,470
Other countries ..	.....	.....	25
Total .....	4,127	2,670	58,761

To—	MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. '12, to April 12, 1913.
	Week ending April 12, 1913.	Week ending April 13, 1912.	
United Kingdom..	8,728,875	7,006,350	138,212,596
Continent .....	832,425	1,795,775	21,459,575
So. & Cen. Am. ....	226,800	88,725	2,524,300
West Indies .....	171,425	180,000	5,325,529
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	20,400
Other countries ..	.....	.....	1,444,150
Total .....	9,957,525	9,070,825	168,986,550

To—	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. '12, to April 12, 1913.
	Week ending April 12, 1913.	Week ending April 13, 1912.	
United Kingdom..	6,532,800	3,871,450	121,410,929
Continent .....	4,640,150	6,130,870	118,115,218
So. & Cen. Am. ....	547,800	408,700	13,315,600
West Indies .....	987,500	553,600	26,910,805
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	55,100	1,145	448,550
Other countries ..	6,000	.....	1,183,500
Total .....	12,769,350	10,764,765	275,384,602

To—	RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.		Lard, lbs.
	Pork, lbs.	Meats, lbs.	
New York .....	3,104	4,564,850	8,508,100
Boston .....	163	2,595,675	1,012,000
Philadelphia .....	.....	47,000	145,000
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	232,250
New Orleans .....	800	183,000	681,000
Galveston .....	.....	6,000	238,000
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	1,132,000	270,000
Mobile .....	.....	60,000	240,000
Portland, Me. ....	.....	1,369,000	1,445,000
Total week .....	4,127	9,957,525	12,769,350
Previous week ..	1,160	7,385,700	8,682,690
Two weeks ago ..	2,859	8,501,875	10,337,650
Cor. week last y'r	2,670	9,070,825	10,764,765

To—	COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.		Decrease.
	From Nov. '12, to April 12, '13.	Same time last year.	
Pork, lbs. ....	11,752,200	12,594,000	841,800
Meats, lbs. ....	168,986,550	182,663,623	13,677,073
Lard, lbs. ....	275,384,602	293,423,192	18,038,590

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce.....	20/	22/6	②3c.
Oil Cakes .....	17/6	23c.	②7c.
Bacon .....	20/	22/6	②3c.
Lard, tierces .....	20/	22/6	②3c.
Cheese .....	25/	30/	③0c.
Canned meats .....	20/	22/6	②3c.
Butter .....	20/	30/	③0c.
Tallow .....	20/	22/6	②3c.
Pork, per barrel.....	20/	22/6	②3c.



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—Several interests in the trade were reporting an increased business the past week, at prices which were just a shade higher than those prevailing during the fore part of the month. Sales of city tallow were made on the basis of 7 3/16c., and prime city was quoted at 6 3/4c. normal. Dearer descriptions were most readily disposed of. Soap-makers were conspicuous among the buyers preparing, it was said, for the larger demand which usually precedes the advent of summer. A lower London cable acted as a damper to enthusiasm, but, all in all, the effect of this was not pronounced. At the London auction sale 1,907 casks were offered, of which 588 were taken, at prices 6d. under the preceding week. It was argued that production in America is light, which gives the basis for the present firmness, and therefore the disinclination of London to pay higher prices is only a secondary factor. Export business at this time is light. Last sales of prime city tallow in the local market were 6 1/4c., but the price is quoted nominal at 6 3/4c., with last trades in city specials at 7 3/16c.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—There has not been much business during the week, and prices have ruled nominally unchanged at 11c. Although the compound lard trade is fairly active, these concerns are not taking much stearine. Distributions in other quarters suggests hand-to-mouth takings.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—While business is not large the tone of the market is very steady. Trading is in small lots. Offerings from abroad are limited and the position of copra is very firm. Quotations: Cochin, 11c.; arrival, 10 1/2@10 3/4c.; Ceylon, 10 1/2@10 3/4c.; shipments, 10 1/2c.

**CORN OIL.**—Prices have remained steady with a rather quiet trade. Prices are quoted at \$5.80@5.90 in car lots.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market is nominally steady, with the market maintained at previous values. Spot is quoted at 6@6 1/4c.; while shipment oil is 6c.

**PALM OIL.**—The demand is quiet, but prices are very steady. Consumers are acting conservatively, but the position abroad is firm and this precludes pressure on the local

market. Prime red spot, 6 1/2@6 3/4c.; do. to arrive, 6 1/2@6 3/4c.; Lagos, spot, 7 1/2@7 3/4c.; to arrive, 7 1/4@7 3/4c.; palm, kernel, 10@10 1/2c.; shipment, 10c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The volume of trade has continued quiet. Prices are steady, but with little interest shown. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 97c.@\$1; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 88c.; prime, 64c.; low grade off yellow, 60c.

**GREASE.**—The market shows a steady position, with prices well held. Trade has been quiet and pressers have been showing rather limited interest. Yellow, 5 1/2@6c.; bone, 5 1/4@5 1/2c.; house, 5 1/2@6c.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market is steady, with a moderate trade. The demand is conservative and buyers appear to be waiting for further concessions. Packers are not pressing goods, however, and the tone is fairly steady. Extras are quoted at New York at 11 1/2c., and 78 florins in Rotterdam.

### TRAIN OIL AS TALLOW COMPETITOR.

Toward the latter part of 1912 an improved and hardened train oil came into the German market as an active competitor of tallow, writes Consul-General Robert P. Skinner, Hamburg, Germany, and at present (February 3, 1913) it commands a price of 68 marks per 100 kilos (\$16.18 per 220 pounds), as against 71 marks (\$16.89) for tallow. The importance of this new competitor seems to have been quickly and generally recognized. One of the principal houses in the business in Hamburg states that it is by no means impossible that train oil may reach higher prices in 1913, and that these prices may vary hereafter more in sympathy with those of tallow and fat than with that of linseed oil.

The new product is already a satisfactory substitute for tallow, and it seems to be believed that manufacturers will succeed in effecting further improvements. In view of this situation, local importers consider the present train-oil contract to be insufficient, and that hereafter it will be necessary to make special guaranties in respect to fatty acid and the content of water and dirt, buyers requiring the minimum of each.

A sample of hardened train oil from the Oelwerke Germania, of Emerich am Rhine, has an analysis as follows: Melting point, 45 degs. Cent.; saponification number, 192; saponification, 98-99 per cent.; free fatty acid, 2-4 per cent.; glycerin content, 9-10

per cent. It is difficult to ascertain anything satisfactory in regard to the manufacturing processes.

In response to a special inquiry the German patent office reports that the process is not covered by any known German patent. There is a Norwegian patent, No. 12,410, however, according to which a substitute for tallow is obtained from train oil by mixing it with sulphuric acid and then handling it with nitrites, steam being worked in after the reaction, thus cleaning the tallow by distillation.

The process is said to be rather expensive. Ernst Utescher, of Boeckmannstrasse 9, Hamburg, has devised a further improvement by combining hydrogen with fatty acids and their glycerides, and claims for his invention that it is not only applicable to fish oils, but to every kind of oil. He filed an application in Germany on February 17, 1912, and in Great Britain on September 3, 1912, and also has applied for patents in the United States. As these applications are pending, nothing may be said for the present with regard to the methods proposed.

The world's production of whale oil, with the exception of Japan, has increased in the following very striking manner: 1906, 74,400 barrels; 1907, 124,700 barrels; 1908, 147,000 barrels; 1909, 224,100 barrels; 1910, 302,900 barrels; 1911, 605,800 barrels; 1912, 785,000 barrels. The judgment of Hamburg importers is that as destructive fishing methods are being employed, especially in the southern waters of the Polar Sea, a sudden and sharp decline in the production of oil is to be expected.

Norway continues to supply the chief quantities of cod oil, the whole catch of recent years having been as follows:

	Number of cod.	Gallons of steam cod oil.	Gallons of livers for manufacture of raw train oil.
1908	47,600,000	1,550,680	663,702
1909	56,500,000	1,334,061	730,774
1910	55,600,000	1,083,994	463,235
1911	64,400,000	1,144,332	336,263
1912	99,200,000	2,012,266	898,180

The catch of Newfoundland walrus, seal dog and seal oil in 1912 was considerably behind that of the previous year, the results of recent years being as follows: 1909, 213,863 animals; 1910, 263,800 animals; 1911, 304,645 animals; 1912, 175,130 animals.

# SOYA BEAN OIL

## AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

# WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

## 383 West St., New York

**COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS****Hamburg.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, April 18.—Market easy. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 72 marks; butter oil, 72¾ marks; summer yellow, 69 marks.

**Rotterdam.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, April 18.—Market easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 40 florins; choice summer white, 42¼ florins, and butter oil, 42½ florins.

**Antwerp.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, April 18.—Market easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 83¾ francs.

**Marseilles.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, April 18.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 84½ francs; prime winter yellow, 86 francs; choice summer white oil, 87 francs.

**Liverpool.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, April 18.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 34s.; summer yellow, 33½s.

**SOUTHERN MARKETS****Columbia.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., April 17.—Crude cottonseed oil, 44c. bid for any shipment. The few Carolina mills having crude are asking 45c.

**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 17.—Crude cottonseed oil strong at 44c. Basis prime meal scarce at \$27, f. o. b. mills. Hulls \$11, Atlanta, loose.

**Memphis.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 17.—Cottonseed oil market firm; prime crude, 44¼c. Prime 8 per cent. meal firm at \$26.50@27 per short ton. Hulls steady, \$9@9.25, loose.

**New Orleans.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., April 17.—Crude cottonseed oil higher, 42½c. bid, 43c. asked for prompt, 43¼c. for May Texas. Prime 8 per cent. meal higher, \$28.50, short ton, New Orleans; stocks nearly exhausted. Hulls barely steady at \$8 loose, \$11 sacked, here.

**Dallas.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., April 17.—Prime crude cottonseed oil steady, 43c. freely bid for April; 44c. for first half of May; 44½c. for last half. Choice loose cake, \$27 per short ton, f. o. b. Galveston.

**COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspergren &amp; Co.)

New York, April 16, 1913.—The market continued to advance all during the week.

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LOUISVILLE SALAD OIL - APPETIZING AND DELICIOUS.

IDEAL HAND CREAM  
IDEAL COTTON OIL - 15 OZ.  
SPERMACEIN - 3½ OZ.  
WHITE WAX - 3½ OZ.  
OIL OF LAVENDER  
FLOWERS - 18 DROPS  
ROSEWATER - 7½ OZ.  
BLUNT TIPPED FINGERS ARE NEVER PRETTY. SO WHY NOT TRY TO MAKE THEM SHAPELY? BEGIN IT TODAY.

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OFFICE &amp; REFINERY

FLOYD &amp; K STREETS.

LOUISVILLE, KY. U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS

"COTTONOIL" LOUISVILLE.

Heavy long liquidation, however, held the market in check, but today the following new high records were established: May, \$6.95; July, \$7; August and September, \$7.04. The bullish Government report on the hog situation early in the week took the last argument away from the bears; and instead, of their looking for an early break in the lard market, they have now postponed it to some time in the fall. The buying power during the week was furnished mainly by the bear interests. Consumers, however, were also eager buyers of any grade of oil offered. As stated, the long liquidation was heavy and enabled the shorts to get under cover at only slight advances in prices. The consumer, however, is finding it hard to secure actual oil, as nobody seems anxious to dispose of their holdings and the market now for the real stuff is above the New York market quotations.

The crude markets are virtually dormant, with mills showing no interest in bids made. The Texas mills are probably in a better position than the mills in the other sections, and some trading was reported, but even Texas oil is rapidly being cleaned up.

The situation in our opinion could not be more bullish. Here we have holdings of crude down to the lowest ever known for this time of the year, and with the season five more months to go before new crop oil will come on the market. In our opinion unless the price of oil advances to prohibitive levels present stocks will certainly be far from sufficient to carry us over to the new crop.

	Closing prices		Closing prices	
	April 9.	High.	Low.	April 16.
May	6.77 b., 26.80 a.	6.95	6.78	6.94 b., 6.95 a.
July	6.80 b., 6.87 a.	7.00	6.87	7.00 b., 7.01 a.
Aug.	6.88 b., 6.89 a.	7.04	6.90	7.03 b., 7.05 a.
Sept.	6.88 b., 6.90 a.	7.04	6.90	7.04 b., 7.05 a.
Oct.	6.76 b., 6.80 a.	6.82	6.75	6.83 b., 6.84 a.

**CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKETS.**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 16.—The market for animal ammoniates has shown considerably more life the past week, and increased orders for small lots of both blood and tankage for Southern and central Western manufacturers, who are running short of material and finding their demand larger than anticipated for commercial fertilizers. The use of commercial fertilizer in the central agricultural belt is increasing rapidly, and manufacturers are now expecting an active spring demand, and also a greatly enlarged demand for next fall's planting.

Sales have been made as high as \$2.85 for blood and \$2.65 and 10c. for tankage for immediate shipment, and this is now asked for further lots, but for May and later some producers would sell blood at \$2.80 and tankage at \$2.60 and 10c. The lower grades have also been in active demand, selling up to \$2.50 and 10c. for 8 and 25, \$2.35 and 10c. for 6½ and 35, and \$14.50 for 7 and 10, for prompt and early May shipment. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

**FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.**

New York, April 18.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—			
Bankers' 60 days	4.8310	@	4.8320
Demand sterling	4.8645	@	4.8650
Paris—			
Commercial, 90 days	5.25	@	5.25 + 1-16
Commercial, 60 days	5.23½	@	5.23½ + 1-16
Commercial, sight	5.19½	@	5.19
Berlin—			
Commercial, 90 days	93½	@	93 11-16
Commercial, 60 days	93 15-16	@	94
Commercial, sight	94½	@	94 13-16
Antwerp—			
Commercial, 60 days	5.27½	@	5.27½
Amsterdam—			
Commercial, 60 days	39½	@	39½

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STEARINES - OILS - TALLOW - GREASE - FERTILIZER MATERIALS



# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Prices Firm—Values at New High Level—  
Reactions Not Important—Home Consumers  
Buy Freely—Foreign Trade Irregular  
—Crude Firm—Cotton Prospects Bright.**

Although there was a certain amount of irregularity attending the fluctuations in the local future market for cotton oil during the week, a degree of firmness was shown which was unmistakable. New high prices were recorded. Frequent reactions occurred, but these proved to be short-lived, and it did not seem difficult for holders to receive greater value for their contracts, with the exercising of a little patience. Sentiment has turned, but not abruptly. For several weeks the trade was giving out bearish opinions, and the air was filled with pessimism as to the probable demand for cotton oil. At present those not in favor of higher prices are inaggressive, and have been almost completely subdued. Many shorts became disturbed, and covered around the seven cent level. Leading refiners have been among the buyers in the contract market. The ability of the market to absorb profit taking for those fortunate enough to have bought when the market was considerably lower was freely commented upon. As usual, the claim was made that the advent of high prices would check the trade inquiry;

also has weakened the technical position of the market, but the confidence is on the side of holders.

Materially aiding them was the home demand for cotton oil. Striking in this respect was the buying of some of the lower grades. Substantial sales of off-oil were said to have

holdings of the cheaper descriptions. Furthermore, refining methods have improved so that the quantity of off-oils received from ordinary crushing operations has been reduced.

The bulk of the demand, however, has been for edible purposes, in some form or other. Compound-lard manufacturers are seemingly enjoying an unparalleled business. It has been consistently good, and, of course, has served to eat into the cotton oil production. A year ago a bull campaign in the cotton oil market was on at this time, but during the early summer it was effectively halted by a diminution in the consuming inquiry, brought about principally by the disinterest-ness of the compound lard trade. Whether or not history will repeat itself remains to be seen. The fact is that at present compound lard is at a very fair discount as compared with pure lard, and pure lard is considerably higher than cotton oil. Many are still of the opinion that, sooner or later, there will be a readjustment in the values of hog products, but thus far such expressions have been premature, although they may be nearer realization just now. In the interim, considerable cotton oil has passed into consumption, which would not have been the case had the price of lard declined during the winter. Continued high prices for butter have a salutary effect on the inquiry for oleomargarine, which also tends toward the active distribution of cotton oil.

Export business is not conspicuous. Some

### CHICAGO

has been selected as the place for the  
17th annual

### CONVENTION

of the

### INTER-STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The dates are

June 23, 24 and 25.

Get Ready for a Big Time!

been made around the 6¾c. level. It was not thought that soapmakers would require any stuff, but apparently the assumption was not well founded. A partial explanation of this inquiry was found in the reports of the soap trade taking more extensively of the better tallow grades. Of course, buying in the oil market of this character was not general, as there was not any great amount of low-grade oil available. Leading refiners do not appear anxious to advertise their

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## COTTON SEED OIL

Refinery and General Office: LOUISVILLE, KY.

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interests who are, perhaps, influenced by their bullishness as to oil values, claim that there is an extremely liberal trade doing, although a majority of concerns have expressed themselves otherwise, but not necessarily in a discouraging light. It seems as though the trade abroad is content to take limited quantities at a time, but which, in the aggregate, are very fair. More satisfactory political conditions in Europe have been spoken of frequently, but there is still a noticeable degree of conservatism. Naturally, this is increased by the rising of oil values, and it is possible that the hand-to-mouth buying will continue for some time.

Early cotton crop prospects will influence demand for cotton oil, and, as stated previously, will have great effect, in addition to the fluctuations in lard prices. Latest advices indicate that the start of the crop in the South is normal. Floods in the Central West have caused apprehension, wet weather in parts of the belt also giving the basis for complaints, as did a lack of rain in parts of west Texas, but all in all, nothing serious has developed. An increased acreage and good cultivation are almost certain. Crude oil has not been traded in much, and with the waning of the season, is passing as a factor. Holders, in most instances, are receiving full prices. The amount held at the South is a matter of conjecture, but it is evident that during the past several weeks it has not been burdensome.

The market on Thursday was excited and strong at the highest of the season. Trading was heavy, amounting to 26,400 lbs. Prices opened with a rush of buying orders carrying values up 8 to 10 points, reacting a little at the close on profit taking.

Closing prices, Saturday, April 12, 1913.—Spot, \$6.85@6.97; April, \$6.83@6.95; May, \$6.87@6.88; June, \$6.89@6.92; July, \$6.95@6.96; August, \$6.98@6.99; September, \$6.99@7; October, \$6.81@6.83; November, \$6.60@6.65. Futures closed at 2 to 4 advance. Sales were: April, 100, \$6.82; May, 800,

\$6.89@6.84; July, 5,100, \$6.96@6.93; August, 1,300, \$6.99@6.98; September, 2,600, \$7@6.97; October, 500, \$6.82@6.78; November, 300, \$6.63@6.60. Total sales, 10,700 bbls. Good off, \$6.60@6.88; off, \$6.40@6.75; reddish off, \$6.15@6.60; winter, \$7@8; summer, \$6.90@7.75; prime crude, S. E., \$5.67 bid; prime crude, Valley, \$5.67 nom.; prime crude Texas, \$5.60 nom.

Closing prices, Monday, April 14, 1913.—Spot, \$6.85@6.98; April, \$6.89@6.96; May, \$6.89@6.90; June, \$6.92@6.95; July, \$6.96@6.97; August, \$7@7.01; September, \$7.01@7.02; October, \$6.81@6.82; November, \$6.61@6.65. Futures closed at unchanged to 6 advance. Sales were: May, 4,900, \$6.91@6.88; June, 200, \$6.93; July, 12,700, \$6.99@6.96; August, 800, \$7.03@7.02; September, 2,800, \$7.03@7.01; October, 300, \$6.82@6.81. Total sales, 21,700 bbls. Good off, \$6.70@6.90; off, \$6.60@6.70; reddish off, \$6.30@6.60; winter, \$7@7.50; summer, \$7@7.75; prime crude, S. E., \$5.74 nom.; prime crude, Valley, \$5.80@5.87; prime crude, Texas, \$5.67 nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, April 15, 1913.—Spot, \$6.86@6.97; April, \$6.88@6.95; May, \$6.87@6.88; June, \$6.91@6.94; July, \$6.93@6.94; August, \$6.97@6.99; September, \$6.98@6.99; October, \$6.78@6.79; November, \$6.59@6.61. Futures closed at 1 to 3 decline. Sales were: May, 3,600, \$6.88@6.85; June, 300, \$6.90@6.89; July, 7,200, \$6.94@6.91; August, 500, \$6.98@6.96; September, 2,800, \$6.97@6.95; October, 200, \$6.78; November, 300, \$6.60. Total sales, 15,000 bbls. Good off, \$6.76@6.90; off, \$6.70@6.77; reddish off, \$6.35@6.60; winter, \$7.25@7.80; summer, \$7@7.80; prime crude, S. E., \$5.74 nom.; prime crude, Valley, \$5.80 nom.; prime crude, Texas, \$5.60 nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, April 16, 1913.—Spot, \$6.92@7.05; April, \$6.95@7; May, \$6.94@6.95; June, \$6.97@6.99; July, \$7@7.01; August, \$7.03@7.05; September, \$7.04@7.05; October, \$6.83@6.84; November, \$6.63@6.64. Futures closed at 4 to 7 ad-

vance. Sales were: May, 3,500, \$6.94@6.89; July, 8,600, \$7@6.96; August, 3,800, \$7.04@7.03; September, 1,400, \$7.04@7.03; October, 200, \$6.81; November, 200, \$6.63. Total sales, 17,700 bbls. Good off, \$6.85@6.96; off, \$6.73@6.81; reddish off, \$6.50@6.70; winter, \$7.25@7.80; summer, \$7.15@7.80; prime crude, S. E., \$5.80 nom.; prime crude, Valley, \$5.80 nom.; prime crude, Texas, \$5.67 nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, April 17, 1913.—Spot, \$7.03@7.09; April, \$7.02@7.05; May, \$7@7.01; June, \$7.06@7.08; July, \$7.08@7.09; August, \$7.12@7.13; September, \$7.12@7.13; October, \$6.90@6.92; November, \$6.66@6.70. Futures closed 3 to 8 advance. Sales were: April, 200, \$7.03@7; May, 6,500, \$7.03@6.96; June, 800, \$7.07@7.02; July, 8,300, \$7.11@7.05; August, 4,600, \$7.15@7.10; September, 4,700, \$7.14@7.12; October, 900, \$6.90@6.86; November, 400, \$6.70@6.68. Total sales, 26,400 bbls. Good off, \$6.97@7; off, \$6.75@6.95; reddish off, \$6.50@6.80; winter, \$7.25@7.80; summer, \$7.20@7.75; prime crude, S. E., \$5.87 nom.; prime crude, Valley, \$5.87 nom.; prime crude, Texas, \$5.74 nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

### COTTON SEED PRODUCTS

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OR DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN THIS COUNTRY OR EUROPE.**OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS MEET.**

The twentieth annual convention of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States will meet in Little Rock, Ark., June 11, 12 and 13. Concerning it Secretary-Treasurer H. E. Wilson says in a letter to The National Provisioner:

"As it looks now this will be the greatest gathering of oil mill men in the history of the industry, the men that really are behind the guns, the men that make the wheels go around and the oil flow, the superintendents. As the Association is rounding out its twentieth year it is growing stronger and stronger every year, and at the present time there are among its members some of the highest class men in the industry, and their aim is always for a better and higher class of membership, in order to build up the industry that it stands for.

"The organization was launched twenty years ago in the city of Waco, Tex., by George C. Walsh, George T. Parkhouse, the latter the present occupant of the president's chair, and a few others, who had a great mind at that time for the welfare of their fellow superintendents. At that time it was only known as a State organization, and was kept up as such for two or three years. After that it threw open its doors and invited all oil mill superintendents to come in, and is known today as a national, or rather international organization, as we have members in Mexico and other countries, as well as the great Southland, that are in the oil mill business.

"The Association has bettered its members in more ways than one, but the most important of all in the manufacturing of cottonseed products. We have heard men say that they have attended the annual convention and learned things that they did not know from the papers that were read and in conversation with their brother superintendents. One man says that he heard a paper on lint room work, went home, adopted the suggestions made the next season, secured a better grade of lint and increased his yield ten pounds per ton. Another says that he got up a discussion on separation with a fellow superintendent, and in the argument got onto an idea, went home and decreased his separating loss 1 per cent. Others can tell the same experience, and this is why we claim that it pays the mills to send their superintendents to the convention and pay

their expenses, as it will be returned to the mill in dividends the coming season by the knowledge gained and put into the mill by the superintendent.

"The convention this year is going to be the best convention that has ever been held from an educational standpoint, as we have some of the best talent on the programme that could be had, and the papers to be read and discussed are the cream of the subjects that confront us in up-to-date oil milling today. These papers will be worth more to the superintendent or manager who hears them and takes part in the discussions than twice the price of the trip to Little Rock. The machinery exhibit this year will be one of the best that can be had in the oil mill machinery line, and if any one is contemplating buying or inspecting any new machines this will be the place to do it, as you will be sure to find some one at the convention that has the machine in his mill in operation, and can tell the good points as well as the bad points, and this alone is worth something to any mill.

"From this the reader will see that we are particularly anxious to have the superintendent at Little Rock this year, and also the manager, as he is also eligible to membership. And also, we want the night man, as this convention and association is for the benefit of all who are in connection with the oil mill, and all sessions are open to all who attend, and you do not have to be a member to get into the convention hall.

"We hope to see one and all at Little Rock on the dates—June 11, 12 and 13—along with their wives, sisters or sweethearts, as there will be special arrangements for the ladies, and they are all welcome to attend every meeting of the convention, as well as the entertainments. You will not treat them right if you don't bring them.

"H. E. WILSON,  
"Secretary and Treasurer."

**EXPELLER CRUSHERS TO MEET.**

The National Expeller Cottonseed Crushers' Association, embracing mills which use the expeller process of expressing oil, will hold its annual convention at Oklahoma City, Okla., on June 17 and 18, 1913. This meeting will come in between the superintendents' convention at Little Rock and the big Inter State convention at Chicago, and many in the trade will plan to take in all three. Secretary D. G. Dumas, whose headquarters are at Atlanta, Ga., will shortly announce details of the programme.

**COTTON OIL CONVENTIONS.**

June 11, 12 and 13.—Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Little Rock, Ark.

June 17 and 18.—National Expeller Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Oklahoma City, Okla.

June 23, 24 and 25.—Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Chicago, Ill.

**COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS**

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to April 17, 1913; for the period since September 1, 1912, and for the same period last year, were as follows:

**From New York.**

Port.	For week. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1912. Bbls.	Same period, 1911-1912. Bbls.
Aarhus, Denmark	—	—	25
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	78
Acajutla, Salvador	—	48	230
Accra, W. Africa	—	—	100
Adelaide, Australia	—	9	—
Alexandretta, Egypt	—	—	18
Alexandria, Egypt	—	—	4,533
Algiers, Algeria	—	—	208
Algoa Bay, Africa	—	244	281
Amapola, Honduras	—	—	19
Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	627
Ancona, Italy	—	—	2,744
Antigua, W. I.	—	—	30
Antilla, W. I.	—	14	50
Antofagasta, Chile	—	—	5
Antwerp, Belgium	250	3,135	6,201
Arendal, Norway	—	—	60
Arica, Chile	—	234	108
Asuncion, Paraguay	—	—	17
Auckland, N. Z.	—	85	700
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	—	4
Azua, W. I.	—	—	244
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	400
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	231	300	172
Barbados, W. I.	337	1,607	521
Barranquilla, Colombia	2	5	—
Beira, Africa	—	4	382
Beirut, Syria	—	—	24
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	47	—
Bergen, Norway	—	—	1,420
Birkenhead, England	—	—	100
Bordeaux, France	—	1,000	1,685
Braila, Roumania	—	—	700
Bremen, Germany	—	250	1,275
Bristol, England	—	100	60
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	19,407	15,011
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	434
Cape Haytian, Haiti	—	5	—
Cape Town, Africa	—	1,021	1,554
Cardenas, Cuba	—	55	14
Cartagena, Colombia	—	356	—
Casablanca, Venezuela	—	—	290
Cavala, P. I.	—	—	25
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	1,193	536
Ceara, Brazil	—	—	19
Christiania, Norway	—	1,435	4,849
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	32	100
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	18	—
Colon, Panama	76	1,547	1,435
Constantinople, Turkey	—	200	13,291
Constanta, Roumania	—	—	100
Copenhagen, Denmark	50	9,115	7,412
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	5	65
Cork, Ireland	—	—	400
Corral	—	—	207
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	315
Cucuta, Colombia	—	3	10
Curacao, Leeward Islands	5	74	85
Danzig, Germany	—	—	30
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	—	1,715
Delagoa Bay, Africa	—	5	206
Demerara, Br. Guiana	185	1,986	1,503
Domulca, W. I.	—	620	62
Drontheim, Norway	—	—	210
Dublin, Ireland	—	—	2,009
Dunedin, N. Z.	—	—	9
Dunkirk, France	—	425	—
Flume, Austria	—	—	925
Frederickshald, Norway	—	—	106
Fremantle, Australia	—	967	—
Galatz, Roumania	—	—	6,185
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	—	150
Genoa, Italy	—	37,853	22,624
Gibraltar, Spain	—	—	125
Glasgow, Scotland	115	3,830	4,674
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	—	1,748
Grand Port	—	—	76
Grenada, W. I.	—	22	60
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	738	1,543
Guanica, P. R.	6	16	—
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	38	39
Hamburg, Germany	—	10,855	8,001
Havana, Cuba	5	1,811	656
Havre, France	309	13,510	8,027

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CINCINNATI, O.

Helsingfors, Finland	—	—	20
Hong Kong, China	—	12	—
Horsens, Denmark	—	—	75
Hull, England	80	1,478	665
Iquique, Chile	—	72	94
Kingston, W. I.	18	2,149	3,586
Kobe, Japan	—	—	6
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	—	145
Kustudji, Roumania	—	—	2,950
Lagos, Nigeria	—	—	19
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	2	22
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	4
La Plata, A. R.	—	450	—
Las Palmas, A. R.	—	25	—
La Union, Salvador	—	43	—
Leghorn, Italy	—	—	6,113
Leipzig, Germany	—	—	75
Leith, Scotland	—	—	38
Liverpool, England	1,335	13,923	28,768
London, England	575	14,928	6,629
Macoris, S. D.	—	877	601
Malmo, Sweden	—	—	350
Malta, Island of	—	—	2,252
Manchester, England	—	10,624	5,598
Manila, P. I.	—	—	9
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	9
Marcellies, France	—	21,150	20,213
Martinique, W. I.	—	1,163	3,531
Matanzas, W. I.	—	140	72
Melbourne, Australia	—	98	211
Mersina, Turkey	—	—	71
Monte Cristi, S. D.	—	798	—
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	15	32
Montevideo, Uruguay	482	3,051	5,551
Moyague, Italy	—	154	—
Naples, Italy	—	1,903	5,213
Newcastle, England	—	—	150
Norfolk, Sweden	—	—	60
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	133	19
Oran, Algeria	—	—	1,076
Panama, Panama	—	—	6
Panderma, Asia	—	—	610
Para, Brazil	—	—	38
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	—	45
Patras, Greece	—	—	325
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	—	19
Piraeus, Greece	—	3,100	30
Plantonia	—	3	5
Port Antonio, W. I.	10	281	61
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	124	365
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	14	44
Port Limon, C. R.	87	364	519
Port Padre	130	130	—
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	—	—
Port Said, Egypt	—	—	473
Porto Cortes, Honduras	—	—	7
Preston, England	—	—	25
Progreso, Mexico	—	64	—
Puerto, Mexico	—	20	150
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	16	621
Punta Arenas, C. R.	—	—	460
Ravenna, Italy	—	—	1,075
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	334	3,807	2,749
Rodosta, A. R.	—	—	710
Rosario, A. R.	—	—	606
Rotterdam, Holland	500	43,465	45,135
St. Cruz, W. I.	—	—	5
St. Johns, N. F.	47	71	49
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	415	106
St. Marc, Hayti	—	3	—
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	379	25
Salonica, Turkey	—	—	4,375
Sanchez, S. D.	—	803	36
San Domingo, S. D.	—	314	781
San Juan, P. R.	72	368	—
Santa Marta, Colombia	—	13	—
Santiago, Cuba	9	1,635	593
Santiago, Chile	—	—	66
Santos, Brazil	140	6,390	1,280
Savanna, Colombia	—	9	6
Sekondi, Africa	—	—	1,697
Smyrna, Turkey	—	—	803
Southampton, England	50	750	1,320
Stavanger, Norway	—	—	25
Stettin, Germany	—	—	955
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	425
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	41	998
Sydney, Australia	—	564	2,727
Tampico, Mexico	—	77	21
Tangiers, Morocco	—	—	6
Tonshorg, Norway	—	—	150
Trebisond, Armenia	—	—	20
Trieste, Austria	205	41,778	18,144
Trinidad, Island of	126	443	268
Tripoli, Tripoli	—	—	10
Tumaco, Colombia	—	—	88
Turks Island, W. I.	—	440	—
Valparaiso, Chile	624	3,437	5,727
Venice, Italy	1,591	32,082	29,589
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	147	280
Wellington, N. Z.	—	41	215
Yokohama, Japan	—	—	16
Zanzibar, Zanzibar	—	—	47
Total	8,005	334,373	348,716

## From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	300	8,935
Belfast, Ireland	—	150	380
Bremen, Germany	—	110	1,160
Bristol, England	—	—	50
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	425	—
Christiania, Norway	—	8,760	8,480
Colon, Panama	2	502	50
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	925
Genoa, Italy	—	275	759
Glasgow, Scotland	—	500	2,525
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	3,200	1,150
Hamburg, Germany	—	5,361	19,871
Havana, Cuba	—	2,814	1,257
Havre, France	—	300	3,140
Kingston, W. I.	—	85	100
Liverpool, England	—	800	20,587
London, England	—	250	14,236
Manchester, England	—	1,525	2,071
Marcellies, France	—	1,200	5,800
Port Limon, C. R.	—	—	60
Progreso, Mexico	—	1,470	715
Rotterdam, Holland	3,615	59,682	132,673

Stavanger, Norway	—	945	1,040
Tampico, Mexico	—	40	330
Trieste, Austria	—	—	320
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,118	1,400
Total	3,617	92,382	227,081

## From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	2,270
Bremen, Germany	—	—	1,212
Copenhagen, Denmark	150	450	—
Genoa, Italy	—	—	50
Hamburg, Germany	—	250	2,748
Havana, Cuba	—	—	100
Manzanilla, Cuba	—	125	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	9,750
Tampico, Mexico	200	500	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	200	450
Total	350	1,525	16,580

## From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	2,100
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	180
Christiania, Norway	—	300	—
Constanta, Roumania	—	—	50
Constantinople, Turkey	—	50	750
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	200	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,900	3,001
Havre, France	—	3,480	—
Liverpool, England	—	400	150
London, England	—	—	255
Malta, Island of	—	125	300
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,550	955
Total	—	12,105	7,741

## From Philadelphia.

Hamburg, Germany	—	273	440
Liverpool, England	—	763	3,283
London, England	—	250	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	435
Total	—	1,286	4,158

## From Savannah.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	1,983
Bremen, Germany	—	—	102
Hamburg, Germany	—	604	8,185
Havre, France	—	—	5,706
Liverpool, England	—	—	23,868
London, England	—	—	4,401
Manchester, England	—	—	61
Rotterdam, Holland	—	35,822	31,335
Total	—	36,426	77,461

## From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	2,950	4,945
Liverpool, England	—	—	1,300
Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,250	6,365
Total	—	6,200	12,610

## From Norfolk.

Glasgow, Scotland	225	1,124	3,000
Hamburg, Germany	—	850	1,789
Liverpool, England	300	1,885	6,670
London, England	50	425	6,863
Rotterdam, Holland	—	10,125	11,725
Total	575	14,209	30,027

## From Mobile.

Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	5,700	—
Havana, Cuba	—	26	—
Total	—	5,786	—

## From Boston.

Canada	—	60	110
Liverpool, England	—	371	2,409
London, England	—	—	310
Manchester, England	—	—	300
Total	—	431	3,129

## From San Francisco.

British East Indies	—	3	—
Guatemala	—	3	—
Hong Kong, China	—	1	—
Mexico	—	100	40
Salvador	—	1	—
Yokohama, Japan	—	19	—
Total	—	127	40

## From All Other Ports.

Canada	827	54,005	120
Mexico (including overland)	—	33,935	40,403
Total	827	87,940	—

## Recapitulation.

From New York	8,005	334,373	348,716
From New Orleans	3,617	92,382	227,081
From Galveston	350	1,525	16,580
From Baltimore	—	12,105	7,741
From Philadelphia	—	1,286	4,158
From Savannah	—	36,426	77,461
From Newport News	—	6,200	12,610
From Norfolk	575	14,209	30,027
From Mobile	—	5,786	—
From Boston	—	431	3,129
From San Francisco	—	127	40
From all other ports	827	87,940	43,367
Total	13,874	592,790	770,910

## SOYA AND COTTONSEED CAKE TESTS.

British experts have been making exhaustive experiments with soya bean cake as compared with decorticated cotton cake as a food for dairy cows, writes Consul Walter C. Hamm, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Published results show that the average qualities of these two cakes are very similar in chemical composition.

The cottonseed cake is slightly richer in oil, while the soya cake is slightly the richer in flesh producers. The experiments show that, so far as these two cakes are concerned in feeding dairy cows, the one can be safely used as a substitute in a ration for the other. Although the results obtained were nearly equal for the two cakes, yet what slight advantage there was showed that soya cake was slightly better for milch cows than decorticated cotton cake.

Soya cake being so highly nitrogenous in character, ought not to be used in larger quantity for dairy cows than about 6 pounds per head daily, and whenever used it should always be mixed with some other food particularly rich in carbohydrates or heat producers as distinct from foods rich in flesh producers.

The nature of soya cake is not so well understood as that of decorticated cotton cake, and is consequently cheaper per ton. It is fast coming into wider use, however.

## Cottonseed Products Associations.

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# HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Trade is again quiet following the somewhat better buying of Texas of late, and the packers are strong feeling that they will be able to advance the market for April, especially branded, despite buyers' belief to the contrary. The situation has been statistically firm for a long time past, and only the light demand and curtailment of tanners has held the market in check. In one instance an increase of  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. was secured for April branded, as Colorados moved at  $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. and the packers are reporting a continuous good demand for branded, especially Texas steers, which makes them think they will not experience trouble in getting  $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. more for April branded than March salting brought. Native stock continues neglected, and the tanners are not making inquiries for these. Buyers talk that the market for native kinds is weaker than the packers are willing to admit, and believe that last prices would be shaded on firm offers. March quotations are unchanged all around, with the packers talking  $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. advance for all selections of April kill. Native steers are without further trading, and buyers say that last business in December-January at 17c. sold by a packer is equal to  $16\frac{1}{4}$ c. for February-March, as these December-January were held at  $17\frac{1}{4}$ c. Texas steers are well sold up on late trading, and a packer formerly noted as selling entire production of heavies at  $17\frac{1}{4}$ c. of April salting at all points is estimated to have sold 3,000. The three or four cars of heavies formerly noted moved by a packer were from Kansas City and Oklahoma, and the four cars early April and late March by the big packer, which sale was the first reported of the Texas movement recently, were Fort Worth stock all on hand. Two other packers declined to take less than 18c., as both of them have so few April heavies on hand. Lights continue at  $17\frac{1}{4}$ c., and extremes  $16\frac{3}{4}$ c. last paid. Butt brands are firm, being in scant supply, with March salting last sold  $16\frac{1}{2}$ c., Aprils held higher. Colorados advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for April salting on one car sold at  $16\frac{1}{2}$ c., with March last sold at  $16\frac{1}{4}$ c. Branded cows have not sold in some time, with last business on a range of  $16\frac{1}{4}$ @ $16\frac{3}{4}$ c. Native cows continue neglected since last business in light weights at 16c. Heavies are not wanted at all, apparently. Buyers think 16c. would be shaded on all weights on a firm offer, as also 17c. for native steers, owing to the relatively poorer position of native stock as compared with branded descriptions. Native bulls well sold up at  $13\frac{3}{4}$ c. last paid. Branded bulls last sales  $12\frac{3}{4}$ @ $13\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Later.—There is a report of sales of April light Texas steers at  $17\frac{1}{2}$ c., and extremes at 17c., but this is not otherwise confirmed.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Various opinions are heard regarding the present market, and conditions are to a degree mixed, as some quote more than others, but in general the situation is unchanged, ruling inactive, and higher prices talked would be only for special stock, and inasmuch as there are no sales of such description talk of higher prices does not mean much. In any event it is nothing new for special stock to command a premium,

but such lots do not make a market. Buyers wanting good quality, running mostly firsts, naturally would find difficulty in buying at quotations for current receipts, and dealers claim to be asking 15c. for buffs and  $15\frac{1}{2}$ @ $15\frac{3}{4}$ c. for extremes for what few extra good quality they may have. Trade continues inactive. Buffs range  $14\frac{1}{4}$ @ $14\frac{1}{2}$ c., with the outside price asked for good grades of current receipts, but poorer lots, mostly seconds, quoted at  $14\frac{1}{4}$ c., as based on last sales. Heavy cows were last ranged  $14\frac{1}{4}$ @ $14\frac{1}{2}$ c., as to lots, with more talked for specials, but there appears nothing in the present market to warrant talk of high rates. A car of harness selection is reported sold at  $14\frac{1}{2}$ c., 50-lb. and up, though some are talking this is too low for this selection and that the report is given out for publication to influence outside points for a lower market. However, the report appears well founded, as  $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. would appear the market for even these. Extremes are also talked high by some dealers for choice stock, but the range is  $14\frac{1}{2}$ @ $15$ c. Heavy steers last sold  $14\frac{1}{4}$ @ $15$ c., as to lots for countries, while butcher hides held up to  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. Bulls continue scarce, with a good demand ranging  $12\frac{1}{2}$ @ $12\frac{3}{4}$ c., and last sales  $12\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Later.—Sales made 5,000 current receipt extremes at  $14\frac{1}{4}$ c., being mostly No. 2s at  $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. One car of so-called "fall extremes," being mostly No. 1s, sold at 15c. Market on buffs  $14\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**CALFSKINS.**—The dealers continue to advance their ideas, and one collector who handles extra choice Chicago cities is now talking up to  $20\frac{1}{2}$ c., although buyers believe others would accept 20c. It cannot be learned that any sales have been made over  $19\frac{1}{2}$ c., but that bid was recently refused. Packer calves are quoted 20c., outside cities  $19$ @ $19\frac{1}{2}$ c., and countries all the way from  $17\frac{1}{2}$ @ $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. Kips, countries  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c., mixed lots 16c. last paid, cities-packers  $16\frac{1}{2}$ @ $17$ c.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Unchanged and quiet, with pullers holding back owing to unsettled wool conditions. Packer heavy average 12-lb. and up choice pelts \$1.55@1.60, regular run \$1.45@1.50, shearlings 25@40c., outside city packer pelts \$1.25@1.40, countries 70c@ $\$1.20$ .

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—No further trading is noted in common varieties since the sale of about 1,500 Bogotas, etc., noted as practically sold recently on the unchanged basis of  $29\frac{1}{2}$ c. for mountains. There are some Central Americans on the market of recent arrival which have not been noted as sold yet, but previous sales of small lots of these were at  $28\frac{3}{4}$ c. Fresh arrivals include 2,630 Mexicans per the "Camaguey" from Tampico, mostly direct importations of tanners, 645 Orinocos per the "Progreso," and a cargo of Puerto Cabellos, etc., per the "Caracas." No change is noted in River Plates, and the offerings of Buenos Aires are very light, as some cabled inquiries sent from here for these received replies that there was practically nothing on hand. Buenos Aires are nominally ranged 29@30c. for 10@11 kilo weights.

**WET SALTED HIDES.**—The River Plate market continues very dull, and American

tanners are still out of this market, and Europeans operating very cautiously. Cables received here note that this week's Sasinena frigorificos are again unsold, although one cable gives a sale of 5,000 La Blanca steers on the basis of  $19\frac{3}{4}$ c. It is generally believed, however, that the sales reported during several weeks past have been among dealers, and it is doubted if prices reported secured were actually obtained. It is understood that tanners here would not pay over  $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. for any frigorifico steers of present takeoff, as above this price domestic packers are proportionately cheaper. There are reports that since the weakness developed at the River Plate about 50,000 hides were offered that were not known to have existed previously, and consisted of accumulations that were accumulated speculatively.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—Outside of some inquiry for bulls there is practically nothing doing. One of the packers located at a nearby New Jersey point sold from two to three cars of native bulls, running from January 1 to June 1 ahead, and guaranteed 90 per cent. stuck throats at  $13\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—A very quiet market continues here, and no sales of any account are being made of any varieties. There was one offering here recently of several cars of 45-lb. and up buffs and heavy cows from a western Pennsylvania point at  $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. selected, and a counter bid solicited on these of  $14\frac{1}{4}$ c., but buyers here do not appear sufficiently interested at present to make any bids. Some little lots of Pennsylvania hides, in parcels of 300@500 each, are selling at 14c. selected. Car lots of New York State hides are nominally quoted around  $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat, and smaller quantities continue to range all the way from  $12\frac{3}{4}$ @ $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. flat. Stocks in the country continue as limited as ever, and it would seem that the absence of demand is the only preventative of a sharp rise in values. Tanners have curtailed quite considerably, however, with some of the smaller ones not working in any hides at present, and the larger concerns operating about 20 per cent. less than was the case last fall. One reason for the shortage of hides in the country sections is the effect of the large packers cleaning up such large quantities of cows last fall. One report of good authority is that in the State of Georgia alone the packers shipped out about 80,000 head of live cattle to their plants and from some of the Northern States the quantities were probably much larger.

**CALFSKINS.**—The situation is firm but unchanged, with no sales of consequence noted and quotations all around the same as previously listed.

## European Markets.

One cable here states that at a German auction just held calfskins declined  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., which is the first drop in calfskins that has occurred at any of the auctions in Germany. Offerings of Russian dry calfskins for June shipment are at a great variety of prices, and with no business consummated as yet there is no established or quotable market. On Courland slaughters asking prices range all the way from 60@66c.

# Chicago Section

Bulgaria must be a riot of color, considering the styles!

Remember, Alphonso, they shot at Theodore first!

How to get rid of your surplus fat. Go on a hunger strike.

The grandmothers may be expected to do some tall dying from now on.

Chicago's married men are all for taxing the bachelor. Jealousy, that's all.

This tariff thing as affecting the packing business is a generous-sized joke, any way you look at it.

If the Colonel was strenuous, what void would best describe W. W.'s activities? Some iconoclast, too.

The International Harvester Company will move one of its largest factories to Germany. Can you blame 'em?

With hogs at nine and a quarter cents, how much profit is there in lard at the extreme top, eleven cents?

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, April 12, 1913, averaged 11.87 cents per pound.

He would not be Senator La Follette if he wasn't sitting on the business end of a tack and looking for trouble all the time.

The new weather dopist sure made a bad start to win the friendship of the baseball fans last Thursday, which day was made up mostly of a wet rain.

Up to the present Woodrow has not had any wrestling matches pulled off in the White House. Maybe he'll bust loose one of these fine days—perhaps.

So far Bryan, contrary to the expectations of a lot of people, has not ruined the entire country. But be patient. He has lots of time yet to get in his work.

John W. Hall, vice-president of the Washington Refining Company, Washington, D. C., was a visitor in Chicago during the week, and was most heartily welcomed as usual.

Strange, but nevertheless true. People can and do get along without many things they cannot possibly annex, which proves that we can get along without that which we cannot obtain.

Charles A. Sterne, son and successor of George M. Sterne, who was one of oleomargarine's strongest champions in his day, went to Washington this week on the oleo question.

The Emperor of Germany has written or is writing his autobiography, and now Citizen Roosevelt threatens to write his. Between I and Me these books ought to be highly interesting.

Thomas P. Marshall, who it will be remembered was elected vice president, is getting a little more notice than any of his predecessors, which goes to prove that—he is being noticed more.

The he-suffern who would parade with the beauty sufferin' squad in New York on May 2 must be over 6 feet, broad shouldered, big chested, high browed, erect carriage, etc. Sit back, you runts!

Getting down to real fine points, what about that "porcine gleam" in a person's eye. There is also the "bovine gaze," consisting of a baby stare set in a nice open countenance like a cow's.

Now it is asserted by acknowledged or alleged authorities that desserts should be devoured at the commencement of a dinner. Digests better and tends to prevent over-eating. Perhaps so. Ask "Doc."

Here's something to worry about. In some millions of years days will be thirteen hundred and twenty hours long. Always some dinged thing or another cropping up to worry us besides the new tariff.

Can you imagine anything more diabolically brutal than the newspaper report to the effect that two switchmen caught a little stray dog, saturated him with coal oil, set fire to him and turned him loose?

There seems to be just a trifle of something doing all over the world. London has its old hen rumpus, Brussels a strike, Mexico its internal scrap, Turkey et al their fuss, Germany, France and Japan uneasy, and so on.

Investigation that will investigate is now all the rage in Illinois. The next big thump you hear will be where it fell down. Some administrations are strong on starting something, and then letting it run wild and get lost in the desert.

Hirsute appendages dangling from the mug—crimson hue preferably—may become the rage next winter, perhaps. There is just one difference between whiskers and a bald head. In the latter case you drive 'em into the clearing, and in the former into the shrubbery!

## HUMANE SLAUGHTERING ABROAD.

(Continued from page 16.)

ciety at 105 Jermyn street, London. The various methods of slaughter by the modern humane instruments were fully investigated, and two demonstrations were arranged at Islington abattoir, when the various weapons were used on cattle, sheep and pigs.

"The general principle of all of these weapons is that a captive bolt is discharged with great force, either by means of a cartridge or a spring. The bolt penetrates the skull of the animal and instantly lacerates the brain, thus producing unconsciousness. Another form of weapon, however, is the Ransom killer, which uses compressed air as the propelling force, and the development of this appliance is due to the enterprise of the Council of Justice to Animals, a society whose objects are somewhat similar to those of the R. S. P. C. A.

"In dealing with slaughtering in the United Kingdom it will be impossible to neglect the fact that the Jewish community object to the stunning of animals before the drawing of blood, on the grounds that this is contrary to the Jewish ecclesiastical law. The contention in itself deserves respectful consideration. It would have to be shown, however, that such an ecclesiastical law really exists, as the Jewish method is one which is not likely to commend itself to anyone who is actuated by feelings of humanity.

"It is said also that the Jewish method entails a greater flow of blood from the carcass than occurs when animals are stunned. This contention is not borne out by actual experiments which have been conducted in Germany, and the actual fact would appear to be that the effect on the flow of blood is very small, whether the animal is stunned or not.

"Following upon the demonstrations which have been given at Islington, it was recently decided by the R. S. P. C. A. that they would give a similar demonstration in Edinburgh at the public abattoir there. Representatives from the various meat trade associations were present, and a large number of public men saw the demonstration for themselves. Humane slaughtering instruments of the different types were used on cattle, sheep and pigs, and in order to demonstrate that there is no special skill required in using these instruments, they were used by the slaughter men attached to the abattoir. It was hoped in this way to direct attention to the matter throughout Scotland and give a great impetus to what the promoters believe to be the cause of humanity."

C. M. BRILL. F. A. LINDBERG. E. C. GARDNER.  
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Mechanical, Electrical Architectural  
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Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense.  
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GET FULL VALUE FOR THESE PRODUCTS

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## WILLIAMS GRINDER

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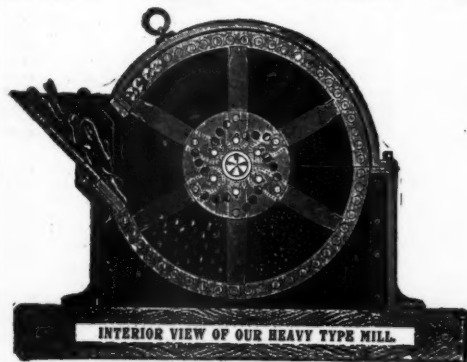
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WRITE FOR BULLETIN No. 9

**THE WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.**

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INTERIOR VIEW OF OUR HEAVY TYPE MILL

1,700 MACHINES NOW IN USE

GEO. J. ROESCH, President.

JOHN NOBLE, Jr., Secretary.

CHAS HARLAN, Treasurer.

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PHILADELPHIA

**Dressed Beef Packers and Exporters**

Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearines, Prime Tallow and Selected Hides

Orders for Car Load Lots Solicited

Highest Prices Paid for Suet, Shop Fat, Long Fat, Hides, etc.

Stock Yards, 30th & Race Sts.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 7.....	27,000	1,171	39,495	20,721
Tuesday, April 8.....	4,842	5,590	11,718	18,255
Wednesday, April 9.....	14,414	3,052	17,825	23,901
Thursday, April 10.....	3,632	2,787	17,118	20,258
Friday, April 11.....	1,118	585	10,908	4,034
Saturday, April 12.....	40	8	6,941	2,250
Total last week.....	50,615	13,153	104,008	59,179
Previous week.....	39,651	12,352	167,801	82,316
Cor. week, 1912.....	41,371	17,893	120,114	76,108
Cor. week, 1911.....	48,472	16,751	120,978	74,651

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 7.....	6,636	26	9,202
Tuesday, April 8.....	2,085	299	3,084
Wednesday, April 9.....	4,465	40	4,841
Thursday, April 10.....	4,683	77	5,183
Friday, April 11.....	2,378	3	2,990
Saturday, April 12.....	428	3	1,065
Total last week.....	20,675	438	26,065
Previous week.....	18,109	431	53,089
Cor. week, 1912.....	17,070	101	26,555
Cor. week, 1911.....	17,579	305	29,515

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to April 12, 1913.....	677,129	2,254,387	1,288,994
Same period, 1912.....	790,217	2,547,151	1,545,634

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending April 12, 1913.....	365,000
Previous week.....	437,000
Year ago.....	412,000
Two years ago.....	433,000
Total year to date.....	7,151,000
Same period, 1912.....	8,323,000

## Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to April 12, 1913.....	115,200	267,100	206,200
Week ago.....	85,500	369,000	188,900
Year ago.....	97,900	321,700	220,900
Two years ago.....	129,100	374,300	192,600

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending April 12, 1913:	
Armour & Co.....	16,600
Swift & Co.....	13,000
S. & S. Co.....	6,400
Morris & Co.....	6,000
Anglo-American.....	5,000
Boyd-Lunham.....	3,200
Hammond Co.....	6,000
Western P. Co.....	5,200
Roberts & Onke.....	2,700
Miller & Hart.....	2,500
Independent P. Co.....	5,600
Brennan P. Co.....	4,300
Others.....	4,900
Totals.....	81,400
Previous week.....	119,100
1912.....	94,900
1911.....	92,200
Total year to date.....	1,752,400
Same period last year.....	1,978,100

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.25	\$9.15	\$6.75	\$8.65
Previous week.....	8.35	9.20	6.50	8.60
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.60	7.80	5.70	7.80
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.10	6.25	4.20	5.50
Cor. week, 1910.....	7.50	10.14	7.90	9.15

## CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$8.50@9.15
Fair to good steers.....	7.25@8.50
Common to fat heaves.....	6.00@7.25
Distillery steers.....	8.00@8.65
Inferior killers.....	5.50@6.50
Canner bulls.....	3.50@5.00
Fair to choice weaners.....	8.50@9.25
Heavy calves.....	7.75@8.50
Feeding steers.....	7.25@8.10
Stockers.....	6.50@7.50
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.25@6.00
Fair to good heifers.....	6.50@8.25
Good to choice cows.....	5.00@7.25
Common to good cutters.....	4.25@4.75

Inferior to good canners.....	8.50@4.50
Bologna bulls.....	6.10@6.50
Butcher bulls.....	6.75@7.50
Distillery bulls.....	6.75@7.40

## HOGS.

Choice light, 160 to 190 lbs.....	\$9.25@9.40
Light mixed, 160 to 200 lbs.....	9.20@9.35
Prime light butchers, 200 to 230 lbs.....	9.15@9.30
Prime medium butchers, 40 to 70 lbs.....	9.10@9.25
Prime heavy butchers, 260 to 300 lbs.....	9.05@9.20
Mixed packing, 200 lbs. and up.....	8.95@9.10
Heavy packing, 250 lbs. and up.....	8.80@9.00
Rough heavy packing.....	8.50@8.85
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	7.25@8.50
Pigs, 110 to 130 lbs.....	8.75@9.00
Stags.....	9.25@9.60
Boars.....	4.00@5.50

## SHEEP.

Fed yearlings.....	\$7.25@8.25
Native lambs.....	8.25@9.00
Fed lambs.....	8.75@9.15
Colorado lambs.....	8.50@9.25
Chipped lambs.....	7.40@8.25
Native yearlings.....	7.25@8.25
Feeding lambs.....	7.50@8.25
Good to choice wethers.....	7.00@7.90
Good to choice ewes.....	6.50@7.50
Shorn wethers.....	6.00@7.00
Shorn ewes.....	6.25@6.50

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

## SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1913.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$19.95	\$20.02½	\$19.92½	\$19.97½
July.....	20.12½	20.20	20.10	20.12½
September.....	19.95	20.00	19.90	19.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.00	11.00	10.92½	10.95
July.....	10.97½	11.00	10.95	10.95
September.....	11.00	11.02½	10.95	10.95
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.32½	11.37½	11.30	11.30
July.....	11.12½	11.20	11.10	11.15
September.....	10.92½	11.00	10.92½	10.95

## MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.97½	20.02½	19.72½	19.75
July.....	20.15	20.20	19.90	19.92½
September.....	19.87½	19.95	19.70	19.72½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.00	11.00	10.85	10.87½
July.....	10.95	11.00	10.85	10.87½
September.....	11.00	11.05	10.90	10.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.35	11.35	11.20	11.22½
July.....	11.15	11.17½	11.02½	11.02½
September.....	10.97½	11.00	10.85	10.85

## TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.60	19.67½	19.55	19.57½
July.....	19.75	19.85	19.67½	19.75
September.....	19.62½	19.67½	19.60	19.62½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.80	10.85	10.80	10.82½
July.....	10.80	10.85	10.80	10.82½
September.....	10.80	10.87½	10.80	10.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.20	11.20	11.12½	11.15
July.....	11.00	11.02½	10.95	11.00
September.....	10.87½	10.87½	10.80	10.82½

## WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.50	19.55	19.35	19.52½
July.....	19.65	19.70	19.40	19.65
September.....	19.57½	19.57½	19.35	19.52½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.85	10.95	10.80	10.95
July.....	10.80	10.90	10.80	10.90
September.....	10.80	10.92½	10.80	10.92½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.10	11.30	11.10	11.30
July.....	10.95	11.05	10.95	11.02½
September.....	10.80	10.85	10.77½	10.82½

## THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.55	19.62½	19.55	19.60
July.....	19.72½	19.77½	19.67½	19.75
September.....	19.55	19.65	19.52½	19.62½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.95	11.02½	10.95	10.97½
July.....	10.87½	10.95	10.87½	10.95
September.....	10.92½	10.97½	10.92½	10.97½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.32½	11.37½	11.30	11.30
July.....	11.05	11.07½	11.05	11.05
September.....	10.85	10.92½	10.85	10.90

## FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.75	19.87½	19.75	19.85
July.....	19.82½	20.05	19.82½	20.00
September.....	19.75	19.85	19.70	19.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.10	11.20	11.07½	11.17½
July.....	11.02½	11.12½	11.00	11.12½
September.....	11.05	11.12½	11.00	11.12½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.37½	11.45	11.37½	11.45
July.....	11.12½	11.22½	11.12½	11.20
September.....	10.95	11.05	10.95	11.00

†Bid. †asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	22	@26
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	23	@23
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	28	@36
Native Pot Roasts.....	15	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	13	@17
Beef Steaks.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	18	@18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	10	@10
Round Steaks.....	18	@23
Round Roasts.....	15	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	17	@17
Shoulder Roasts.....	15	@15
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	13½	@13½
Rolls Roast.....	16	@18

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	20	@22
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	23	@25
Legs, fancy.....	22	@24
Stew.....	12½	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	16	@16
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	15	@15
Chops, Frenched, each.....	15	@15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	16	@16
Stew.....	8	@8
Shoulders.....	13	@13
Hind Quarters.....	16	@16
Fore Quarters.....	12	@12
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@20
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	@14

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	18	@20
Pork Chops.....	20	@22
Pork Shoulders.....	16	@16
Pork Tenders.....	32	@32
Pork Butts.....	15	@15
Spare Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Hocks.....	11	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	13	@13

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	20	@20
Fore Quarters.....	14	@14
Legs.....	20	@22
Breasts.....	15	@15
Shoulders.....	16	@18
Cutlets.....	30	@30
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@25

## Butchers' Offal.

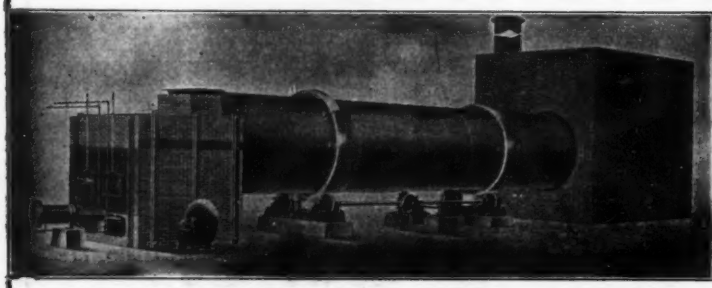
Suet.....	6½	@6½
Tallow.....	4½	@4½
Bones, per cwt.....	1	@1.00
Calfekins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	20	@20
Calfekins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	65	@65
Kips.....	16	@16

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## TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient  
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and  
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houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.  
68 William St., - - New York



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13	@ 13 1/2
Good native steers	12 1/2	@ 13
Native steers, medium	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Heifers, good	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Cows	11 1/2	@ 12
Round Quarters, choice	15	@ 15
Fore Quarters, choice	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2

## Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	11	@ 12
Steer Chucks	12	@ 12 1/2
Boneless Chucks	8	@ 11 1/2
Medium Plates	8	@ 8 1/2
Steer Plates	11	@ 12
Cow Rounds	11	@ 12 1/2
Steer Rounds	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Cow Loins	13 1/2	@ 15
Steer Loins, Heavy	19 1/2	@ 19 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	31	@ 34
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	29	@ 29
Strip Loins	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Sirloin Butts	12	@ 12
Shoulder Clods	10	@ 10 1/2
Rolls	10	@ 10 1/2
Rump Butts	10	@ 10 1/2
Trimnings	7	@ 7
Shank	11	@ 12
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	11	@ 12
Cow Ribs, Heavy	14 1/2	@ 14 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	15	@ 15
Steer Ribs, Heavy	16	@ 16
Loin Ends, steer	17	@ 17
Loin Ends, cow	14 1/2	@ 14 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	10	@ 10
Flank Steak	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Hind Shanks	6	@ 6

## Beef Offal.

Brains, each	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Hearts	7 1/2	@ 8
Tongues	17 1/2	@ 17 1/2
Sweetbreads	30	@ 30
Ox Tail, per lb.	6	@ 7
Fresh Tripe, plain	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Brains	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Kidneys, each	7 1/2	@ 8

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12 1/2	@ 13
Light Carcass	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Good Carcass	15	@ 15
Good Saddles	17	@ 17
Medium Racks	11	@ 11
Good Racks	13	@ 13

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Sweetbreads	55	@ 55
Plucks	50	@ 50
Heads, each	25	@ 30

## Lamb.

Good Caul	15	@ 15
Round Dressed Lambs	14 1/2	@ 14 1/2
Saddles, Caul	17 1/2	@ 17 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	12	@ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	19	@ 19
Lamb Fries, per lb.	15	@ 15
Lamb Tongues, each	4	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2	@ 1 1/2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Good Sheep	13	@ 13
Medium Saddles	15	@ 15
Good Saddles	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Good Racks	11	@ 11
Medium Racks	10	@ 10
Mutton Legs	16	@ 16
Mutton Loins	13	@ 13
Mutton Stew	9	@ 9
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10	@ 10

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	13	@ 13 1/2
Pork Loins	15 1/2	@ 16 1/2
Leaf Lard	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Tenderloins	32	@ 32
Spare Ribs	14 1/2	@ 14 1/2
Butts	14	@ 14
Hocks	9	@ 9
Trimnings	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings	8	@ 8
Tails	6	@ 6
Snouts	6	@ 6
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	6	@ 6
Blade Bones	9	@ 9
Meat	10	@ 10
Cheek Meat	9	@ 9
Hog livers, per lb.	3	@ 3
Neck Bones	4	@ 4
Skinless Shoulders	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Pork Hearts	8	@ 8
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4	@ 4
Pork Tongues	10	@ 10
Slip Bones	6	@ 6
Tail Bones	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Brains	6	@ 6
Backfat	11	@ 11
Hams	17 1/2	@ 17 1/2
Calas	13	@ 13
Bellies	17 1/2	@ 17 1/2
Shoulders	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	10	@ 10

Choice Bologna	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Frankfurters	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	10	@ 10
Tongue	14	@ 14
Minced Sausage	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
New England Sausage	16	@ 16
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	16 1/2	@ 16 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	14 1/2	@ 14 1/2
Berliner Sausage	23 1/2	@ 23 1/2
Boneless Butts in casings	18 1/2	@ 18 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings	12	@ 12
Polish Sausage	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Garlic Sausage	14	@ 14
Country Smoked Sausage	16	@ 16
Farm Sausage	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	12	@ 12
Pork Sausage, short link	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	16 1/2	@ 16 1/2
Luncheon Roll	17	@ 17
Delicatessen Loaf	24	@ 24
Jellied Roll	19	@ 19

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (old)	24	@ 24
German Salami (new)	22	@ 22
Italian Salami	26	@ 26
Holsteiner	16	@ 16
Mettwurst, New	19	@ 19
Farmer	19	@ 19

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	5.75	@ 5.75
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5.25	@ 5.25
Bologna, 1-50	5.50	@ 5.50
Bologna, 2-20	5.00	@ 5.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.75	@ 5.75
Frankfurt, 2-20	5.25	@ 5.25

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00	@ 10.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.25	@ 7.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.50	@ 5.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50	@ 15.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	54.50	@ 54.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	54.50	@ 54.50

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 dos. to case	2.20	@ 2.20
2 lbs., 1 or 2 dos. to case	4.20	@ 4.20
6 lbs., 1 dos. to case	16.25	@ 16.25
14 lbs., 1/2 dos. to case	36.00	@ 36.00

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 dos. in box	3.25	@ 3.25
4-oz. jars, 1 dos. in box	6.25	@ 6.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 dos. in box	11.50	@ 11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 dos. in box	22.50	@ 22.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.50	@ 1.50 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	18.00	@ 18.00
Plate Beef	18.00	@ 18.00
Prime Mess Beef	18.00	@ 18.00
Extra Mess Beef	18.00	@ 18.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	21.00	@ 21.00
Rump Butts	21.00	@ 21.00
Mess Pork, old	22.00	@ 22.00
Clear Fat Backs	23.50	@ 23.50
Family Back Pork	17.50	@ 17.50
Bean Pork	17.50	@ 17.50

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	13	@ 13
Pure lard	12	@ 12
Lard, substitutes, tes.	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Lard, compound	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	54	@ 54
Beef, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces	13	@ 14
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13	@ 14

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
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## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/2 c. less.)		
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Fat Back, 12@14 avg.	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Regular Plates	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Clear Plates	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Butts	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/2 c. to 1 c. more.		

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	18 1/2	@ 18 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	18	@ 18
Skinless Hams	18 1/2	@ 18 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs. avg.	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Calas, 6@12 lbs. avg.	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs. avg.	12	@ 12
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	26	@ 26
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	18	@ 18
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	21	@ 21
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	21	@ 21
Dried Beef Knuckles	24	@ 24
Dried Beef Outcides	22 1/2	@ 22 1/2
Regular Rolled Hams	18 1/2	@ 18 1/2
Smoked Rolled Hams	25 1/2	@ 25 1/2
Boiled Calas	26	@ 26
Cooked Loin Rolls	19 1/2	@ 19 1/2
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	27	@ 27

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	18	@ 18
Export Rounds	23	@ 23
Middles, per set	76	@ 76
Beef bungs, per piece	8	@ 8
Beef wessands	8	@ 8
Beef bladders, medium	45	@ 45
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	65	@ 65
Hog casings, free of salt	70	@ 70
Hog middles, per set	12	@ 12
Hog bungs, export	10	@ 10
Hog bungs, large mediums	7	@ 7
Hog bungs, prime	9	@ 9
Hog bungs, narrow	50	@ 50
Imported wide sheep casings	70	@ 70
Imported medium wide sheep casings	60	@ 60
Imported medium sheep casings	4	@ 4
Hog stomachs, per piece		

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.80	@ 2.85
Hoof meal, per unit	2.45	@ 2.55
Concentrated tankage	2.40	@ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12%	2.65	@ 2.65 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.45	@ 2.45 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	2.50	@ 2.50 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.35	@ 2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6% and 30%	19.00	@ 19.00 and 20.00
Ground rawbone, per ton	24.00	@ 24.00 and 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00	@ 20.00 and 21.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.	@ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.	250.00	@ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton	24.50	@ 28.50
Horns, striped, per ton	33.00	@ 38.00
Horns, white, per ton	60.00	@ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00	@ 75.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	75.00	@ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00	@ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00	@ 80.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.00	@ 28.50

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	10.97	@ 11.02
Prime steam, loose	10.55	@ 10.55
Compound	7 1/2	@ 8
Neutral lard	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	11	@ 11
Oleo, No. 2	10	@ 10 1/2
Mutton	10	@ 10 1/2
Tallow	8	@ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/2	@ 7

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	71	@ 73
Extra lard oil	66	@ 68
Extra No. 1 lard oil	58	@ 60
No. 1 lard oil	52	@ 54
No. 2 lard oil	50	@ 52
Oleo oil, extra	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	10	@ 11
Oleo stock	10	@ 11
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	66	@ 72
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	60	@ 62
Corn oil, loose	5.00	@ 5.05
Horse oil	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2

## TALLOW.

Edible	8	@ 8 1/2
Prime city	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6	@ 6 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
White, "A"	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Bone	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Crackling	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
House	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Brown	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	3 1/2	@ 4
Glycerine, C. P.	19 1/2	@ 20
Glycerine, dynamite	19 1/2	@ 20
Glycerine, crude soap	13 1/2	@ 14
Glycerine, candle	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	48 1/2	@ 49
P. S. Y., soap grade	47	@ 47 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62@65% f. a.	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	1.35	@ 1.40

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	.80	@ .92 1/2
Oak pork barrels	1.07	@ 1.10
Lard tierces	1.35	@ 1.37 1/2

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	54	@ 54
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7	@ 7 1/2
Borax	4	@ 4 1/2
Sugar—		
White, clarified		3 1/2
Plantation, granulated		2 1/2
Yellow, clarified		3 1/2
Salt—		
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.	
Seal packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.	
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.	
Michigan, medium, car lot, per ton	3.	
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs. 2x38x	1.	

# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 16.

Muddy feed-lots were responsible for Monday's excessive run of 27,000 cattle, and the trade rules 10@15c., and in some cases 20c. lower. The heavy supply consisted principally of steers, including a goodly proportion that possessed both weight and fat, the extreme top of the trade being \$9.10, as compared with the cattle at \$9.20 per cwt. we sold a week ago. Tuesday's run of 3,800 cattle met with a rather slow demand, but prices were unchanged from Monday's level of values. Wednesday's run of cattle was liberal, being estimated at 16,000, making a total of 47,000 head for the first three days of the week, as compared with 46,000 for the same period a week ago. Wednesday's trade ruled steady on prime beefs and one drove, weighing close to 1,500 lbs. sold at \$9.25 per cwt., but on everything under choice to prime grades the market ruled weak to 10c. lower, and in a general way shows 25c. per cwt. decline for the week on everything but the best cattle.

The liberal receipts of cattle this week have included but a small percentage of butcher stuff, and the trade on that class of cattle has been well sustained, and is strong and active on everything but canners and cutters, and while about steady they are a little harder to move than other grades, notably the common to good beef cows selling from \$5.25@6.25 per cwt., which class is comparatively the best sellers at present, as they are very scarce, the majority of the receipts of cows consisting of good fat stuff.

Notwithstanding receipts of hogs have been moderate the past few days, values have declined sharply, as we anticipated they might, and no doubt prices will work still lower during the next few weeks. Attention has been called to the big loss in the hog crop by the government report recently published. The advance of \$2 per cwt. in prices during the past few months was no doubt the result of this shortage. With a run of 27,000 Wednesday the market ruled 10@15c. lower again, with the bulk of the good to choice light going at \$9@9.10; light butchers principally around \$9@9.05; medium and heavy butchers at \$8.90@8.95; sows in small bunches around \$8.50.

Sheep and lambs struck another snag with the opening of the week, and today (Wednesday) finds prices all along the line from 35@50c. per cwt. lower than last week's close. With stock at so high a level it seems to be easy to block the channels of trade, and then again the free-wool talk in Washington and juggling with tariff conditions in general seems to at least have a temporary effect on the situation. The spread between woolled and clipped stock is narrowing daily. There is but little activity in the trade today (Wednesday), but as prospects indicate light supplies the market will likely soon regain the loss of the past few days. We quote: Woolled—Good to prime wethers, \$6.75@7.10; fat ewes, \$6.50@6.65; poor to medium ewes, \$5.50@6; culls, \$3.50@5; good to choice lambs, \$8.60@8.90; poor to medium, \$8@8.25; culls, \$5.50@7. Clipped—Fat wethers, \$6.40@6.65; fat ewes, \$6@6.35; poor to medium ewes, \$5.25@5.75; culls, \$3.50@4.50; good to choice lambs, \$7.60@7.90; poor to medium lambs, \$6.75@7.40; culls, \$5@6.

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 16.

With cattle receipts for the week ending today amounting to approximately 11,500 head, beef steer values have ruled 10@25c. lower than the close of last week. Heifers have been generally steady throughout the week. Cows, however, are quoted as 10@15c. lower than last week. Quotations are as follows: Choice to prime steers, \$8.75@9;

good to choice, \$8.25@8.75; medium to good, \$7.75@8.25; common to medium, \$7@7.75; choice to prime yearlings, \$8.75@9; fair to good, \$8.25@8.75; fancy cows, \$7.50@8; good to choice cows, \$7@7.50; medium grades, \$6.25@6.75; canners and cutters, \$3.85@6; fancy bulls, \$7@7.75; good bulls, \$6.25@6.75; sausage bulls, \$5.50@6.25; calves of all kinds, \$6@9.

Steady prices have ruled throughout the week on the quarantine side. Choice to prime Texas and Oklahoma steers, \$7.50@8.50; good to choice, \$6.25@7.50; medium to good grass steers, \$6@7.40; good to choice cows, \$5.50@6.50; medium to good, \$5@6; bulls, \$4.25@6.60.

Hog receipts amounted to approximately 40,500 head. The top for the week was \$9.40, which is about 5c. higher than the top for last week. Since Monday prices have been on a decline, and today are quoted 35c. lower than Monday's best prices. The bulk for the week has ranged from \$8.90@9.35. Today's market is quoted as follows: Mixed and butchers, \$8.85@9.05; good heavy, \$8.90@9; rough, \$8.40@8.75; lights, \$8.90@9.05; pigs, \$7@8.75.

The approximate number of sheep on the market this week was 11,400. Since the opening lambs have been selling on a lower basis, and are today quoted at 50c. lower than last week, with a top today of \$8.80 on some Colorado lambs. Mutton sheep are quoted at from 25@35c. lower than last week, with a top of \$7. Quality has not been very good, and trading was slow during each session. Spring lambs brought from 10@12. The following are the quotations: Choice to prime native and Colorado lambs, \$8.50@8.80; medium to good, \$7.50@8.50; muttons, \$5.50@7; yearlings, \$7.50@8; culls and bucks, \$3@6.25.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 15.

A supply of 9,500 cattle yesterday, in conjunction with a heavy run at Chicago, weakened the cattle trade, and a supply of 12,000 head here today had to sell weak to 10c. lower. Heavy steers are in most disfavor, though one load of big ones brought \$8.75 today. Yearlings brought up to \$8.85 today, and odd head of prime heifers brought \$9 yesterday. Handy weight steers move freely at prices almost as good as last week at the close. Nebraska has had large numbers of cattle here yesterday and today, most of them handy weight steers at \$8@8.40, a range of \$8@8.55 getting the bulk of all the native steers. Butcher grades are holding up well, fully in line with any other class of killing cattle, though a break on them has been predicted for some weeks. Most of the native cows bring \$6@7.40; native heifers, \$7.25@8.40; bulls, \$6.25@7.25; veal calves, \$8@9.50. Quarantine territory has shipped moderately this week, largely fed stuff from northern Oklahoma, a few from northern Texas, nothing from the grass country in south Texas. Steers sold largely at \$7@7.75. Sugar mills in the West have also been slack shippers this week, a few lots of good heavy steers at \$8.15@8.40, comprising the offerings.

Hogs met a Waterloo today, sales 10@15c. lower, and late sales off 25 cents in some cases. Receipts today 18,000 head; top, \$9.12½; bulk of sales, including the weak late market, \$8.75@9.05. Hog supplies will be irregular this month, dependent upon weather conditions in the country. When field work is possible receipts are apt to run light, and price gains will be in order.

Sheep and lambs are coming freely, the big end of the run from Colorado feed lots. Sheep are holding up strong, wethers, \$7.25; ewes, \$6.50@6.90; yearlings, \$8.85; woolled animals in each case. Clipped stock is scarce, a few wethers and yearlings coming at \$6.50; lambs at \$7.50; goats, \$4@4.60. Lambs are weakening yesterday and today, top lambs today, \$8.70; others at \$8.25@8.60.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., April 15, 1913.

The cattle market last week started out by breaking sharply on Monday and Tuesday, and later on recovering the decline, so that at the close of the week prices were steady with the close of the previous week. This week's market has opened up in the same way, breaking sharply yesterday and today. In fact, today's market on beef steers is 15@25c. lower than last week's close. On the other hand, cows and heifers, which have for weeks back been in especially good demand, have remained practically steady, and the same can be said of feeding cattle. Choice to prime beefs are bringing \$8.40@8.65, with fair to choice \$7.90@8.40, and common to fair \$7.40@7.90. A good many fair to choice yearlings are selling around \$7.40@8.30. Receipts are quite liberal, running about the same as last year. The total last week footed up over 15,000 head, while for the two days this week almost 10,000 head were received.

The hog market, which scored an advance of 20c. last week, has received a severe setback this week, the advance being practically all wiped out yesterday and today. The break was caused by liberal receipts, which gave packers an opportunity. Receipts last week amounted to over 38,000 head, and for the two days this week 23,000 head have been received. The bulk of the hogs today sold at \$8.70@8.85, with an extreme top of \$8.87½. There is a feeling that receipts of hogs will show a decided decline as soon as the ground is dry enough to permit farmers to begin plowing and seeding of grain.

Sheep and lambs flew high last week, old sheep and ewes being quoted 50c. higher, with lambs 15@25c. higher. Unusually heavy receipts caused a break of 10@15c. on lambs and 15@25c. on sheep at the beginning of the present week. As a rule, the feeling among sheep men is bullish, although sharp breaks are to be expected as receipts become excessive. The total receipts of sheep last week amounted to 40,900 head, and for the two days this week 19,000 head have arrived at the yards. Fair to choice lambs are quoted at \$8.35@8.90, with yearlings at \$7.50@8; old wethers, \$6.75@7.30; ewes, \$6.40@6.90.

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending April 12, 1913:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	29,940
Kansas City	17,985
Omaha	11,745
East St. Louis	8,529
St. Joseph	6,893
Cudahy	557
Sioux City	2,534
South St. Paul	2,579
New York and Jersey City	10,613
Philadelphia	3,848
Pittsburgh	2,191
Denver	1,283
HOGS.	
Chicago	77,043
Kansas City	40,039
Omaha	33,056
St. Joseph	23,099
East St. Louis	37,272
Cudahy	3,895
Sioux City	11,052
Ottumwa	2,458
Cedar Rapids	4,047
South St. Paul	15,040
New York and Jersey City	27,539
Philadelphia	4,793
Pittsburgh	5,284
Denver	4,777
SHEEP.	
Chicago	65,486
Kansas City	41,580
Omaha	30,169
St. Joseph	16,909
East St. Louis	10,781
Cudahy	278
Sioux City	2,887
South St. Paul	2,519
New York and Jersey City	31,633
Philadelphia	11,275
Pittsburgh	2,811
Denver	1,613



# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, April 18.—Market firm; Western steam, \$11.50; Middle West, \$11.30@11.40; city steam, 11½@11¼c.; refined, Continent, \$11.80; South American, \$12.35; Brazil, kegs, \$12.35; compound, 8¼@8½c.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, April 18.—Sesame oil, fabrique, —; edible, —; copra oil, fabrique, 112½ fr.; edible, 125 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 75 fr.; edible, 95 fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, April 18.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 147s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, 105s.; shoulders, square, 57s.; New York, 54s.; picnic, 50s.; hams, long, 74s.; American cut, 71s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 66s. 6d.; long clear, 68s.; short backs, 62s. 6d.; bellies, clear, 68s. Lard, spot prime, 56s. 9d.; American refined in pails, 58s. 3d.; 28-lb. blocks, 57s. Lard (Hamburg), 56 marks. Tallow, prime city, 33s. 9d.; choice, 37s. Turpentine, 30s. 6d. Rosin, common, 13s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 61s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (London), 33s. 3d.@39s. 9d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

The market was again firm with the better tone in hogs and good speculative demand.

### Stearine.

The market continued quiet with prices quoted unchanged.

### Tallow.

The market was again quiet, but showed a steady tone. City tallow was quoted nominally 6½c., with last sale 6¼c., and specials 73-16c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was again excited and strong with prices at further high levels on the strength of crude oil and reports of good demand.

Market closed with a sharp reaction under heavy speculative profit-taking. Sales, 30,000 bbls. Spot oil, \$7.07@7.15. Crude \$6 nom. for all sections. Closing quotations on futures: April, \$7.08@7.12; May, \$7.06@7.07; June, \$7.09@7.11; July, \$7.11@7.12; August, \$7.14@7.15; September, \$7.15@7.16; October, \$6.90@6.95; November, \$6.70@6.73; good off oil, \$6.95@7.05; off oil, \$6.75@6.95; red off oil, \$6.40@7; winter oil, \$7.25@8; summer white, \$7.20@8.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, April 18.—Hog market 15c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$9.10@9.20; light, \$8.90@9.25; mixed, \$8.85@9.25; heavy, \$8.65@9.20; rough heavy, \$8.65@8.80; Yorkers, \$9.20@9.25; pigs, \$6.90@9.10. Cattle market steady. Beeves, \$7.25@9.25; cows and heifers, \$3.90@8.40; Texas steers, \$6.75@7.90; stockers and feeders, \$6.10@8.10; Westerns, \$7@8.10. Sheep market strong; natives, \$6@7.20; Westerns,

\$6@7.20; yearlings, \$6.60@8.75; lambs, \$6.75@9.25; Westerns, \$6.75@8.75.

St. Louis, April 18.—Hogs higher, at \$8.65@8.80.

Cleveland, April 18.—Hogs higher, at \$9.15@9.30.

Buffalo, April 18.—Hogs lower, with 5,600 on sale; prices, \$9.35@9.45.

Kansas City, April 18.—Hogs higher at \$8.10@9.

St. Joseph, April 18.—Hogs strong, at \$8.55@9.

St. Paul, April 18.—Delayed.

Louisville, April 18.—Hogs higher, at \$8.50@8.90.

South Omaha, April 18.—Hogs higher, at \$8.60@8.90.

Indianapolis, April 18.—Hogs steady, at \$9.10@9.20.

Cudahy, April 18.—Hogs higher, at \$8.55@9.25.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, April 12, 1913, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. & S. Co.	6,894	6,400	8,102
Armour & Co.	7,162	16,600	18,578
Swift & Co.	6,717	13,000	20,169
Morris & Co.	14,878	6,000	9,436
Hammond Packing Co.	3,250	6,000	5,495
Libby, McNeill & Libby	608	...	...
Anglo-American Prov. Co.	226	5,000	...
Boyd, Lunham & Co., 3,200 hogs; Western Packing Co., 5,200 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 2,700 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,500 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 5,600 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,300 hogs; others, 4,900 hogs.			

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,690	11,582	10,088
Fowler Packing Co.	1,115	...	2,751
S. & S. Co.	3,270	7,080	6,536
Swift & Co.	3,454	8,484	11,184
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,665	5,967	5,973
Morris & Co.	3,612	6,593	5,022
Butchers	179	353	26
Independent Packing Co., 809 cattle; John Morrell, 29 cattle; Sinclair Packing Co., 83 cattle; St. Louis Dressed Beef Co., 66 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 93 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 64 cattle.			

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,994	5,235	4,656
Swift & Co.	2,859	8,111	10,171
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,604	8,686	7,580
Armour & Co.	2,620	10,172	10,018
Swartz & Co.	...	1,609	...
J. W. Murphy	...	1,423	...
Lincoln Packing Co.	128	6	...
Morrell & Co.	57	27	...
South Omaha Packing Co.	37	8	...
Sinclair & Co., 84 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 665 hogs.			

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,572	4,441	2,392
Swift & Co.	1,872	5,420	2,118
Armour & Co.	2,154	5,477	2,028
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,244	1,581	51
Independent Packing Co.	1,075	...	...
East Side Packing Co.	228	1,710	...
Bels Packing Co.	...	1,054	...
Hell Packing Co.	10	433	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	76	...
Krey Packing Co.	6	69	...

St. Joseph.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	1,700	9,145	6,657
Morris & Co.	1,350	4,897	1,494
Hammond & Co.	1,200	4,953	2,376
United Dressed Beef Co., 126 cattle; St. Louis Dressed Beef Co., 36 cattle.			

Sioux City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	1,212	5,825	...
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,325	6,545	...
Swift & Co.	...	1,099	...
Layton Packing Co., 941 hogs; Dubuque Packing Co., 263 hogs; R. Hurnl, 71 cattle; Des Moines Packing Co., 57 cattle; Blasius & Co., 50 cattle; Statler & Co., 47 cattle; Sacks Dressed Beef Co., 31 cattle; J. L. Brennan & Co., 31 cattle; Morrell Packing Co., 26 cattle; regular dealers, 1,792 cattle; country buyers, 1,870 cattle.			

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	6,941	8,000
Kansas City	300	1,243	1,000
Omaha	100	3,877	1,000
St. Louis	175	3,101	...
St. Joseph	...	1,800	...
Sioux City	300	2,300	200
St. Paul	200	2,000	...
Oklahoma City	100	200	...
Fort Worth	1,200	300	...
Milwaukee	...	2,474	...
Denver	200	200	...
Louisville	225	1,698	50
Cudahy	...	175	...
Indianapolis	450	4,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	1,500
Cleveland	60	1,500	100
Buffalo	200	4,800	3,600
New York	440	1,084	2,077

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	29,000	86,788	20,000
Kansas City	9,000	2,890	14,000
Omaha	4,800	5,600	10,000
St. Louis	2,200	7,760	2,000
St. Joseph	2,300	5,800	8,800
Sioux City	2,200	3,000	300
St. Paul	2,200	3,000	1,800
Oklahoma City	1,500	2,000	...
Fort Worth	5,000	2,000	4,000
Milwaukee	1,200	630	...
Denver	500	300	200
Louisville	1,900	2,900	700
Wichita	...	221	...
Indianapolis	700	2,000	...
Pittsburgh	2,800	5,500	6,500
Cincinnati	1,145	3,032	889
Cleveland	700	4,000	7,000
Buffalo	3,400	14,000	13,000
New York	3,031	6,784	12,451

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,500	17,232	12,000
Kansas City	11,000	19,310	8,000
Omaha	5,000	17,127	6,000
St. Louis	4,300	14,509	4,300
St. Joseph	2,100	10,200	3,500
Sioux City	1,600	4,000	600
St. Paul	2,300	4,500	100
Oklahoma City	1,000	2,500	...
Fort Worth	2,400	1,000	1,500
Milwaukee	...	2,096	...
Louisville	...	412	...
Detroit	...	300	...
Cudahy	...	1,800	...
Wichita	...	1,981	...
Indianapolis	1,500	5,000	1,500
Pittsburgh	...	5,000	...
Cincinnati	226	1,767	287
Cleveland	60	2,000	1,200
Buffalo	250	4,000	4,000
New York	888	1,000	2,176

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	15,000	24,466	20,000
Kansas City	6,700	12,446	6,000
Omaha	4,000	10,456	9,000
St. Louis	2,400	11,138	3,000
St. Joseph	1,700	5,500	3,200
Sioux City	1,300	5,000	200
St. Paul	1,100	4,000	100
Oklahoma City	500	2,000	...
Fort Worth	3,500	200	500
Milwaukee	...	5,625	...
Denver	300	600	400
Louisville	...	1,800	...
Detroit	...	2,500	...
Cudahy	...	600	...
Wichita	...	3,034	...
Indianapolis	...	6,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	4,000	1,500
Cincinnati	526	2,141	305
Buffalo	150	2,000	4,000
Cleveland	100	2,000	1,200
New York	2,440	6,024	6,783

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,500	18,000	12,000
Kansas City	2,500	6,500	8,700
Omaha	...	6,700	...
St. Louis	1,400	6,500	3,500
St. Joseph	...	6,100	...
Sioux City	...	5,000	...
St. Paul	...	2,000	...
Milwaukee	...	3,839	...
Louisville	...	2,094	...
Detroit	...	4,500	...
Cudahy	...	650	...
Wichita	...	2,023	...
Indianapolis	...	5,000	...
Cincinnati	535	954	325
Cleveland	...	1,500	...
Buffalo	100	2,500	7,000
New York	2,211	1,281	2,448

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	700	9,000	5,000
Kansas City	700	3,500	2,000
Omaha	400	4,000	2,500
St. Louis	375	4,500	250
St. Joseph	200	2,000	1,500
Sioux City	400	4,000	...
Fort Worth	2,500	1,200	1,200
St. Paul	800	3,500	800
Oklahoma	800	1,000	...

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 14, 1913.

	Bees.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,995	7,037	4,402	4,430
Jersey City	3,337	3,892	10,674	18,349
Central Union	2,493	683	12,074	...
Lehigh Valley	2,788	402	4,451	...
Scattering	...	144	32	4,700
Totals	10,613	12,178	31,633	27,539
Totals last week	11,103	8,981	31,505	21,124

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# Retail Section

## LEARN TO BE A BETTER BUSINESS MAN

### X—The Purpose of the Inventory

By A. M. Burroughs.\*

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The tenth of the series of articles by Mr. Burroughs explains the necessity of keeping a "stock record" which will allow you to check up your inventories and know—all the time—the exact amount of stock on hand. Many retailers only guess at the amount of stock they carry. Their inventories are only rough estimates of the amount of goods which should be on the shelves. They don't show the leaks through theft of goods from stock and overstocking of slow lines.

It is true that most of the butcher's stock is perishable, and he necessarily takes account of it daily. Nevertheless the method here suggested is one that he may well study and adapt to his needs where he can.]

"The inventory is to the stock record what counting the cash is to the cash register."

A clerk in a retail dry goods store sold half a dozen items to a customer for cash. As he was wrapping up the order he slipped ten yards of silk into the package. When he rang up the sale on the cash register it did not include the ten yards of silk. The cash register didn't yell "murder," and there was no record of the silk removed from stock.

When the owner of the store counted his cash at night, he found in his cash register just the amount which the tape showed should be there. He thought his clerks were all honest. He never suspected anything to the contrary. Yet this one clerk was as crooked as the negro porter's kinky hair.

At least a dozen of the customers of the store always insisted upon being waited on by this one clerk. Apparently it was friendship and good salesmanship. In reality, in this case, it was—something else. These customers, apparently among the best customers of the store, came in almost every day. The amount of goods they took away unpaid for, and uncharged, however, much more than ate up the profit on the goods for which they paid.

At the end of the year an inventory was taken. But the method of taking inventory in this store wasn't designed to uncover crookedness. It was only designed to give the owner of the store a rough estimate of the amount of goods on hand.

The inventory was not checked against the sales or purchases. No stock record was kept.

About three years after this clerk was employed the owner of the store decided that he should have a better bookkeeping system. Within a month after the complete system was put in operation the crookedness of the clerk was discovered. The loss was estimated at \$5,000 a year through the dishonesty of this one clerk.

The merchant now takes an inventory four times a year and keeps a stock record which enables him to check his inventories against the stock he should have on hand. It protects him and his clerks.

His purchase record shows him the exact amount of stock bought of each line and of each division in each line—shirts of different sizes, for instance. When goods are sent

from the stock room into the store, the amount is recorded in the stock book.

At the end of three months when the goods in the store are inventoried, the amount on hand in the store, and in the stock room, must balance with the stock as shown on the stock record.

His new bookkeeping system departmentizes his store in such a way that if any particular line of goods was short he could at once trace the shortage to the clerk who was in charge of that department.

A druggist in a little Pennsylvania town who had never taken an inventory in the ten years he had been in business, got pinched for money and decided to check up his stock in the hope of raising money by a clean-up sale.

He found \$15,000 worth more goods on his shelves than he thought he had!

He thought he was carrying about \$10,000 worth of stock. In reality, he was carrying \$25,000 worth. He had kept no records that enabled him to know how much he had purchased; how much goods he had sold, or the amount of profits he had made.

If his store had burned out before taking his inventory he would have been satisfied with \$10,000 from the insurance companies. He would not have known that he was figuring himself out of \$15,000.

After he took his inventory he was so astonished at what he found that he decided to put in a system which would enable him to know exactly where he stood all the time. With an accurate system he was soon able to reduce the amount of stock he carried and to make a great deal more money. The amount of capital released by the up-to-date methods enabled him to meet his bills and open another store. Now he conducts half a dozen stores.

An inventory without a stock record affords no check against the goods which should show in the inventory. A stock record without an inventory affords no check against the theft of goods from stock. The inventory is to the stock record what the counting of cash is to the cash register.

Running along from year to year without knowing what stock you have on hand is no more business-like than going along from day to day without knowing what money is in the cash drawer.

Are you only guessing at the amount of stock you have on hand? Is your inventory only an estimate of the amount of goods you should have?

Can you honestly say that you are able to make as much money out of your business without really knowing all there is to know about it, as you could make out of it if you did have the information at your fingers' ends? Be honest with yourself.

[The eleventh article in this series, entitled "Weighing Employees," will appear in an early issue of The National Provisioner on this page.]

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Robert Raatz has engaged in the meat business on the corner of Main street and Michigan avenue, Owasso, Mich.

French & Van Buren have succeeded to the meat business of Jay French at Mason, Mich.

Mr. Porter, formerly of Rossville, has purchased the butcher shop of Abe Purcell at Holton, Kan.

J. E. Beals is about to open a meat market in the Stabler building, Huron, Mich., which he recently purchased.

Ol. Burris is about to engage in the meat business at Centerville, Kan.

Leonard Pippin has purchased the meat market of J. A. Cobb at Roff, Okla.

Tinsley & Dennis have purchased the City Meat Market at Blair, Okla.

George Frazier has purchased the butcher shop of Cannon Brothers at Toronto, Kan.

Al. Elliott has disposed of the University Meat Market at Lawrence, Kan., to Joe Wind.

J. A. Jeffers has sold out his meat business at Beverly, Kan., to T. J. Hanwicks.

J. C. Longley has disposed of his meat business at New Bloomfield, Kan., to J. E. Swearingen.

Fred A. Bull has disposed of the Palace Meat Market at Spokane, Wash., to George B. Warren.

Bert Vickery, of Stark & Vickery, Winona, has moved to Endicott, Wash., and taken charge of their local market.

Sloan & Weibel have opened at Burlingame, Cal., as the "S. & W. Market."

W. C. Poore has engaged in the meat and grocery business at Stockton, Cal.

J. E. Forsyth & Sons have engaged in the meat business at Peru, Neb.

Rogers & Modrell have been succeeded in the meat business at McCook, Neb., by A. M. Bower.

John Jeffery has sold out his meat market at Crab Orchard, Neb.

Julius Nielson has purchased the Helmbold meat business at Rushville, Neb.

H. P. Clausen has sold out his meat market at Osceola, Neb., to Hanson & Frahm.

H. M. Williams has purchased the butcher shop of O. C. Wiggins at Harrison, Neb.

E. J. Kurkowski has engaged in the meat business at Minden, Neb.

Burns Bros. have been succeeded in the meat business at Gordon, Neb., by Frank Cilek.

W. J. Rhinehart has purchased the People's Meat Market at Perry, N. Y.

Coughlin & Company, Trenton, N. J., have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to deal in meats, groceries, provisions, etc., by F. Coughlin, J. Roth and I. Roth.

Chas. Brown has opened a new meat market at Senton, Tex.

Max Bownie has moved his meat market to new quarters at Globe, Ariz.

A. D. Nace has closed his meat market at York, Pa.

B. G. Reese has purchased the meat market of S. Benton at Grovetown, Ga.

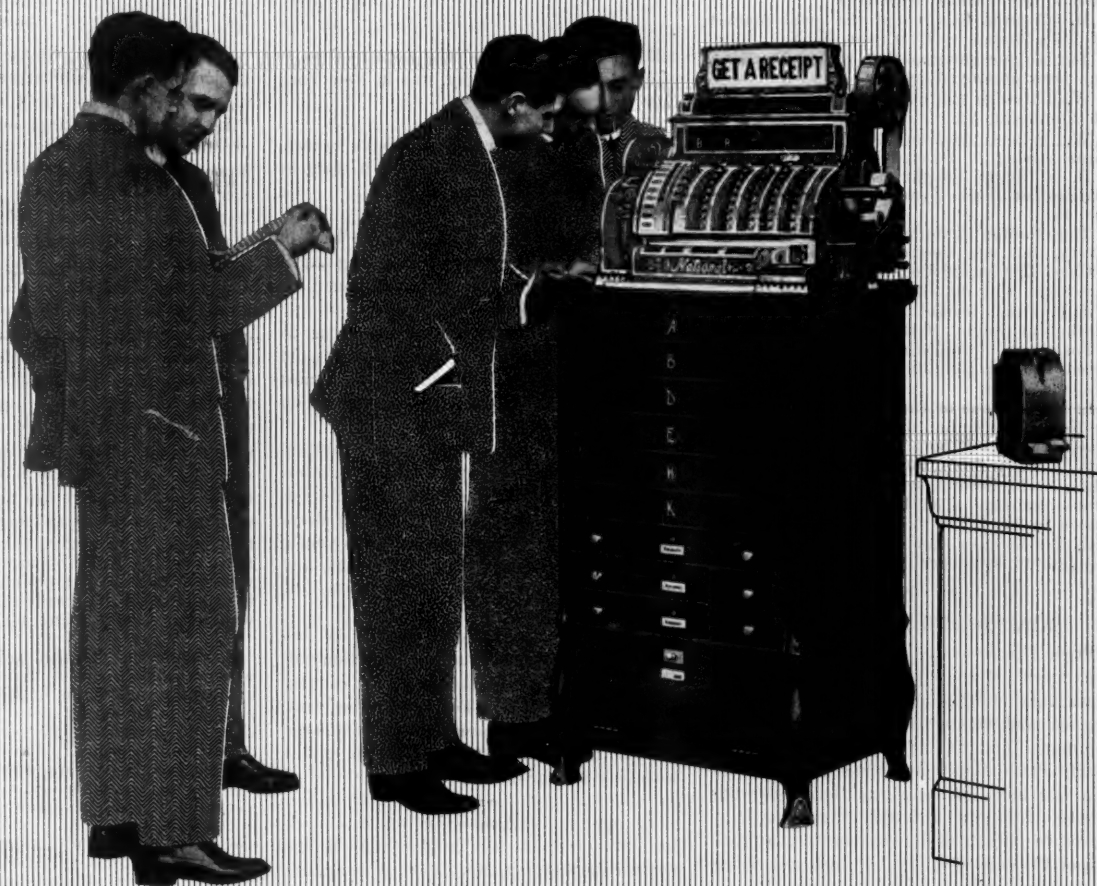
Geo. Philips has sold his meat market at Chester, Pa., to his brother Harry.

The Forbes Meat Market at Pittsburgh, Pa., has been closed.

Daniel Heet's meat shop at Pittsburgh, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

The Butchers' Protective and Social Union, New Orleans, La., at its last meeting, elected officers to serve for the ensuing year as follows: Adam Schilling, president; Louis Hoth, vice-president; S. Tujaque, recording secretary; Chas. P. Apple, Sr., financial secretary. (Continued on page 42.)





## Who Has the Best Day's Record

**W**HEN clerks become interested in knowing who has sold the most goods, you have furnished the best incentive for increased sales.

In addition to safeguarding every transaction, the National Cash Register gives a complete record of the work of each clerk. He knows that he positively receives credit for all the work he does.

This encourages industry honesty, carefulness and cultivates a friendly rivalry to sell more goods and increase your trade.

Investigate what a National Cash Register built for your size of store will do.

**The National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio**

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

(Continued from page 40.)

tary; Frank Molitor, treasurer; Jules Dutrey, warden. Louis Hoth was also elected chairman of the finance committee.

H. Edwards has rented the meat market of I. D. Smith at Harriman, N. Y.

The Taylor meat market at Marks, Miss., has been destroyed by fire.

W. Kittredge will open a new meat market at Northfield, Vt.

W. Sellers contemplates establishing a meat market at Duncanville, Pa.

H. E. Smith bought the Geo. Baughman market at 1447 Sycamore street, Waterloo, Ia.

The Santen Brothers meat market at Avery, Ia., was destroyed by fire.

Chas. E. Cox, of Belfield, N. D., will open a butcher shop at Backus, Minn.

J. B. Fuller bought the Swan Rodin meat market at Nevis, Minn.

Foreclosure proceedings have been instituted against the Mayne meat market at Wapello, Ia.

L. Mailhes, one of the best known butchers at New Orleans, La., died at his home, 1030 St. Claude street, last week.

W. I. Terry & Co., butchers at Center Moriches, N. Y., have dissolved partnership, C. C. Trask retiring. The business will be continued by W. I. Terry.

G. W. Howard has engaged in the meat business at Sylacauga, Ala.

## NEW YORK'S FOOD WASTE.

From the monthly bulletin of the health department of the city of New York it appears that supplies of foodstuffs were condemned and destroyed during 1912 to the enormous amount of 23,950,321 pounds; nearly 12,000 tons. Assuming that this loss is a fair index of conditions throughout the country, New York's health commissioner is moved to remark on its relation to the problem of the cost of living. If such a sacrifice of food commodities could be materially reduced in the future, the reasoning is that a reduction of living cost might be expected. Does a little figuring suggest that this conclusion is reached too easily? Was the loss so grievous as the bare statement of 24,000,000 pounds destroyed might induce us to suppose? That quantity is enough to maintain many communities for a whole year, to be sure, as the health commissioner takes pains to remind his fellow citizens. And any waste is always a sad kind of extravagance. But is this much of an annual waste for New York? When it is considered that the city has a population of 5,000,000, not to mention the host of transients, and that more than 4,500,000,000 pounds of foodstuff are brought to its gates annually, the statement of the 24,000,000 pounds withdrawn from sale and destroyed becomes less startling. It is less than five pounds per capita, less than a half pound a month per capita. It is perhaps one-half of one per cent. of all the food supply. Put that way the waste might not be so readily recognized by a cautious economist as an appreciable influence on living prices. —Providence Journal.

## J-M INSULATING MATERIALS

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NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY

H. B. Collins, head of the produce department of Swift & Company, was in New York this week.

The annual picnic of the Brooklyn branch, Master Butchers of America, will be held at Rockland Lake on Sunday, May 25.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York city for the week ending April 12, 1913, averaged 12.52 cents per pound.

Ex-Alderman Joseph Schloss is about to remove his retail meat business from its old location in the middle West Side to a new site in the Washington Heights section, on Broadway, near 106th street.

Ludwig Baar, a Brooklyn wholesale butcher, died last Thursday at his home, No. 1214 Decatur street. He was born in Germany fifty-one years ago, came to Brooklyn in his youth, and is survived by a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association will take place at Terrace Garden on the evening of Thursday, May 22. The usual 6 per cent. stock dividend will be declared on that date, and the usual generous premium on No. 1 skins may also be expected.

The Merchants' Association of New York has moved into its new headquarters in the Woolworth Building, No. 233 Broadway, its old quarters at Nos. 54-60 Lafayette street having been outgrown. The new headquarters occupy the greater part of the ninth floor of the Woolworth building, and they afford ample accommodations for the many activities of the association.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending April 12, 1913, by the New York City Department of Health: Manhattan, 3,235 lbs.; Brooklyn, 3,120 lbs.; Richmond, 120 lbs.; total, 6,475 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 8,780 lbs.; Bronx, 5 lbs.; total, 8,785 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 1,597 lbs.; Brooklyn, 71 lbs.; total, 1,668 lbs.

Mrs. Rebecca S. Blumenthal, wife of the late Isaac Blumenthal, founder of the United Dressed Beef Company, and mother of the present president, Walter Blumenthal, and of Treasurer Irving Blumenthal, died at her home at the Ansonia on Tuesday of last week of pneumonia, after a brief illness, at the age of 62 years. She had been in the best of health, and her sudden taking off was a profound shock to her wide circle of friends. In common with her late husband Mrs. Blumenthal had been very much interested in charitable works, though like him she had pursued her benefactions in the quietest and most unobtrusive fashion. She will be missed by many people in many places, as well as by the devoted sons whose companion and confidant she was.

## New York Section

The limits to which the "movies" go to get new subjects is illustrated in the following from the New York Produce Review: "The other day a large automobile with a prominent sign reading 'Board of Health,' drove up to the stand of W. H. Mowerson & Son in West Washington Market and two men entered the stand and began examining the carcasses of country dressed calves hanging on the hooks. They selected three calves and carried them out to the front, where the light was better, and finally took two of the calves and placed them in the auto. Messrs. Mowerson, senior and junior, and most of their help, were in front of the stand watching the proceedings and quite a crowd of market men soon gathered around, when the auto was driven away with the calves, but were very much surprised in a few minutes to see the machine return and the men jump out, take the calves and hang them back on the hooks. It transpired that the whole business was the work of moving picture men who will produce the picture in moving picture shows to let the public see how unwholesome food is seized by the authorities."

A rumor that rapidly gained ground last week was that concerning the strange disappearance of I. Cahn, of No. 456 Ninth avenue, well known in meat circles in this city. It developed, however, that his disappearance was due to the fact that he was on his wedding tour, which caused much surprise in the trade, as he has been positively identified for many years as a confirmed bachelor. The young lady who was the cause of this mysterious disappearance was Miss Gertrude A. Williams, who with her brother, the well-known Jim Williams, has been associated in business with Mr. Cahn for many years. The bridegroom is known as an even-tempered, phlegmatic individual, who put business before everything else, and as he never was known to be fond of the society of the fair sex, it was hard to believe him guilty. But the young lady who was the cause of all this disturbance, besides being one of the sort that break down the resolutions of confirmed bachelors, was such a good bookkeeper and cashier that Mr. Cahn must have feared somebody in the same line of business would steal her. So he put it out of their power.

## THE RESOLUTIONS OF A CLERK.

That I will be at my appointed place on time every morning, and remain at my work until the end of the closing hour.

That whenever there is extra work which needs attention, I will do it cheerfully.

That I will be extremely careful about every detail of the daily routine.

That every minute of the day I will give to my employer the best that is in me.

That I will be polite and obliging to customers, no matter how uncivil or overbearing they may be.

That I will concentrate upon my duties in the order of their importance, disposing of each, whenever possible, before attending to the next one.

That I will always do the right thing because it is the only thing I should do—not merely with a view to ultimate reward.

That after I have deposited the correct amount in the cash register, I will remember to put the customer's receipt in the package.



# HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

**NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING  
GROCERIES IN  
LIQUORS DRY GOODS.**

## RUBBER USED IN AUTO TIRES.

Men who follow the fortunes of the rubber trade estimate that the automobile tire industry alone today consumes as much rubber as was the world's total supply of crude rubber fifteen years ago. Furthermore, a liberal 40 per cent. of the crude rubber product of the present goes into tires and motor car accessories. Statisticians figure the 1913 rubber crop at approximately 108,000 tons, of which nearly 45,000 tons will be consumed in factories identified with the automobile industry. America and Canada are the largest users of crude rubber. These two countries consume close to 80,000 tons in their factories representing various lines of rubber goods.

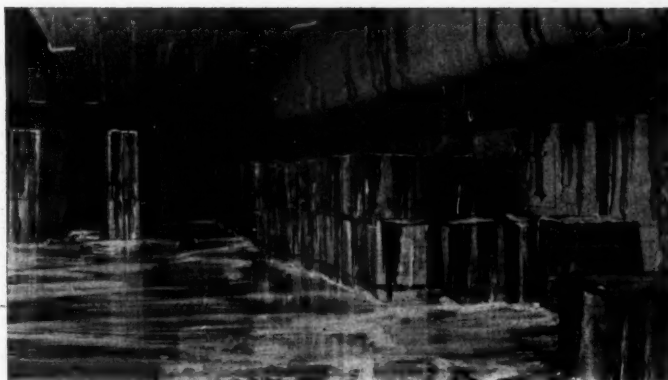
Tire factories demand an enormous rubber supply, and have created the greatest outlet for this interesting product that has ever been known in the history of the world. A concern like the United States Tire Company, which operates four big factories and has an annual output of tires running into millions, figures conspicuously in rubber consumption. During the present year this company will use in the neighborhood of 25,000,000 pounds of crude rubber in its four plants.

## WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully-arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

## If Heat Were a Liquid



If heat were a liquid it wouldn't take long to convince every owner of a cold storage room that efficient insulation was a splendid investment. For in that case he could SEE the heat pouring in through walls, floor and ceiling every minute the room was in use.

But since heat is invisible, a good many people fail to realize how much refrigeration poor insulation permits to go to waste. Often the loss runs as high as 75 per cent. Now, you can't prevent all this waste, as no insulation material is heat-proof. But you can cut it down to a minimum by using

## Nonpareil Corkboard Insulation For Cold Storage Rooms

This material consists of pure granulated cork made into boards. As you know, cork is very light. It contains a lot of air. That's why it's such a good heat insulator.

Moreover, it does not absorb moisture to any appreciable extent when used in lining cold storage rooms,

because its air cells are sealed up. Hence cork insulation is durable. It doesn't get moldy nor rot out.

Nothing could be simpler to install. It's just as easy to handle as lumber. You can build yourself a splendid cold storage by just following the plans and directions we will furnish free.

Send for a sample of Nonpareil Corkboard and booklet.  
Put your insulation problems up to us.

### Armstrong Cork Company

INSULATION DEPARTMENT

1407 Union Bank Building PITTSBURGH, PA.

## NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$8.20@9.20
Poor to fair native steers.....	6.25@8.15
Oxen and stags.....	5.50@8.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	3.25@8.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	7.00@8.25

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to choice, per 100 lbs.....	7.00@10.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@ 6.00
Live calves, buttermilks.....	—@—
Live veal calves, coarse Westerns, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good, unshorn.....	@ 6.75
Live lambs, unshorn, yearlings.....	@ 8.00
Live sheep, clipped, good, per 100 lbs.....	@ 6.50
Live sheep, yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	@ —

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 9.60
Hogs, medium.....	9.65@ 9.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 9.85
Pigs.....	@ 9.90
Rough.....	8.00@ 8.75

## DRESSED BEEF.

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	@ 14
Choice, native light.....	@ 13½
Native, common to fair.....	@ 13

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@ 13½
Choice native light.....	@ 13½
Native, common to fair.....	@ 13
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 13
Choice Western, light.....	@ 13
Common to fair Texas.....	@ 12½
Good to choice heifers.....	12½@ 13
Common to fair heifers.....	@ 12
Choice cows.....	@ 12
Common to fair cows.....	@ 11½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 11½
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	11½@ 11½

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	15½@ 16	16 @ 17
No. 2 ribs.....	14 @ 15	14½@ 15
No. 3 ribs.....	12½@ 13½	13½@ 14
No. 1 loins.....	15½@ 16	@ 18
No. 2 loins.....	14 @ 15	@ 15
No. 3 loins.....	12½@ 13½	@ 14
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@ 15	15 @ 15½
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@ 14½	14 @ 14½
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@ 13½	13½@ 14
No. 1 rounds.....	13 @ 13½	@ 13
No. 2 rounds.....	@ 12½	@ 12½
No. 3 rounds.....	@ 11	@ 12
No. 1 chucks.....	@ 12½	13 @ 13½
No. 2 chucks.....	@ 12	12½@ 13
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 11	11½@ 12

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@ 15½
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@ 14
Western calves, choice.....	@ 14
Western calves, fair to good.....	12 @ 13
Western calves, common.....	11 @ 12
Grassers and buttermilks.....	10 @ 11

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 12½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 12½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 13½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 13½
Pigs.....	13½@ 14

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@ 17
Lambs, good.....	@ 16
Sheep, choice.....	@ 13½
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 12½
Sheep, culls.....	9½@ 11

## PROVISIONS.

## (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@ 17½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@ 17
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@ 16½
Smoked picnic, light.....	@ 12½
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@ 12
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 12½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@ 19

Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 17
Dried beef sets.....	@ 19
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@ 22½
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@ 15

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	18 @ 19
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	15 @ 17
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@ 32
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@ 30
Shoulders, city.....	@ 14
Shoulders, Western.....	13 @ 13½
Butts, regular.....	14½@ 15
Butts, boneless.....	@ 16
Fresh hams, city.....	@ 18
Fresh hams, Western.....	@ 17½
Fresh picnic hams.....	@ 12

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	50.00@ 55.00
Black hooft, per ton.....	40.00@ 45.00
Striped hooft, per ton.....	50.00@ 55.00
White hooft, per ton.....	95.00@ 97.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	80.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over.....	280.00@285.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	14 @ 14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	12½@ 13c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	45 @ 50c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	45 @ 90c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	22 @ 27c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@ 20c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@ 15c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 10c. a pound
Oxtails.....	8 @ 9c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 6c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	18 @ 27c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	28 @ 35c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@ 8c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	15 @ 15½c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@ 12½c. a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 6
Shop bones, per cwt.....	30 @ 25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@ 90
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@ 70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@ 50
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@ 70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@ 50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@ 25
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. s. New York.....	@ 70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@ 70
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tcs.....	—@—
Hog, middles.....	@ 12
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 18
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 23
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	18 @ 20
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 80
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 77
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 8
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 4½

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	18½	20½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11½	13½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	17½	19½
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	14	17
Allspice.....	5½	7½
Cinnamon.....	16	30
Coriander.....	4½	6½
Cloves.....	24	27
Ginger.....	10	13
Mace.....	65	70

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@ 5
Refined—Granulated.....	@ 5½
Crystals.....	5½@ 7
Powdered.....	@ 6

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .28
No. 2 skins.....	@ .24
No. 3 skins.....	@ .18
Branded skins.....	@ .14
Ticky skins.....	@ .18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .28
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .21
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@ 2.95
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@ 2.70
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@ 2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@ 2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@ 3.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@ 2.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@ 2.05
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@ 2.40
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 4.00
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 3.75
Branded kips.....	@ 2.20
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 2.55
Ticky kips.....	@ 2.45
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 2.80

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked, fancy.....	18½@ 19
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@ 18
Fowl—Barrels—	
Western dry-picked, 4 lbs. avg., choice.....	@ 15½
Southern and S. Western, dry-picked, 4 lbs. avg.....	@ 18½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb., dry-picked.....	@ 14½
Scalded, per lb.....	@ 13½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@ 4.50
Turkeys—Frozen—	
Young toms, No. 1.....	24½@ 25
Young toms, medium.....	@ 23
Young hens, No. 1.....	@ 24
Old hens and toms.....	@ 22

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, via freight.....	17 @ 19½
Fowls, via freight.....	18½@ 19½
Old roosters, per lb.....	@ 13
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed.....	@ 20
Ducks, per lb.....	@ 20
Geese, per lb., Western.....	@ 12½
Guineas, per pair.....	@ 65
Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 30

## BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras.....	@ 36
Creamery, Firsts.....	35 @ 35½
Process, Extras.....	31 @ 31½
Process, Firsts.....	29 @ 30

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	@ 21
Fresh gathered, firsts, northerly.....	18½@ 19½
Fresh gathered, firsts, southerly.....	18 @ 18½
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	17½@ 18
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	17 @ 17½
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 2.....	16 @ 16½
Fresh gathered, checks, prime.....	@ 16½

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

## BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	20.00 @ 20.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	27.50 @ 28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	@ 2.60
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.80 @ 2.85
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.62½
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	24.00 @ 25.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent ammonia, f. o. b. New York.....	2.85 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.65 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00 @ 7.50
Fisch scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal).....	2.90 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13½% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lima, c. f. Charleston and New York.....	3.80 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	2.15 @ 2.20
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	3.16 @ 3.19
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	3.19 @ 3.22
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00



